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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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## Reaction Against Reduction of Army and Navy Is Growing

THE reaction against the pacifist campaign for reducing the Army and Navy to a point where the United States will have practically no national defense is growing throughout the country and the public press generally is expressing itself in emphatic editorials opposed to the present dangerous tendency of Congress.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, time

try as embodying a permanent and carefully conceived military policy. It contemplated the co-ordination of Army regulars, the National Guard forces and the Organized Reserve in a fashion that seemed to preclude a repetition of the conditions that obtained when the United States entered the great war. But before that co-ordination has become an actuality a group in Congress that has ever belittled

dent Harding has more accurately sensed the spirit of public opinion.

"Congress just now is engaged upon a great labor of economy. . . . Congress is in danger of going too far in the way of saving a few millions at the expense of the Army and Navy. The President is in sympathetic accord with the economy program, but he does not approve of cutting the appropriations for these two arms of the Service in a manner calculated to destroy their integrity. There is no doubt that in this view he reflects the real public opinion of the masses and that in the end Congress will see eye to eye with the President and the people.

"Unwise retrenchment will prove most expensive in the end. Drastic reductions in the funds for the Army and Navy interfering with their efficiency and actual ability to function would cause such a revulsion of feeling that the reaction in the country might well demand greatly increased sea and land armaments, which would be reflected in largely augmented appropriations in the future."

### A Plea for the Navy

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in its issue of March 13, came to the support of the Navy with the following in a long editorial on the subject:

"Naval 'holiday' is not the best word that could be selected to describe the re-

petition of the sort. With drastic restrictions on some naval units, all the more reason exists for rendering the remaining units the very best possible within the range of present knowledge and proper costs.

"With a total force of 6,129 officers and 96,300 enlisted men the present craft of the Navy are undermanned. Only the cruisers and a part of the submarines are provided with the requisite crews. The battleships have only about 84 per cent. of the men they need, the destroyers from 50 to 80 per cent. and some of the submarines only 40 per cent. One pending proposal is that the naval personnel shall be reduced to 50,000 men. The advantage of scrapping a vast amount of tonnage that means tremendous power to the Navy is admitted, but this would carry the scrapping idea to a dangerous extreme. If we are to have only a small fleet, it should to the extent of its size be a match for anything afloat. . . . With one form of competition outlawed, it will be dangerous to abandon also a laudable competition in professional capacity, esprit de corps and expert qualifications. . . .

The step we took at the conference went as far as it was deemed wise for us to go, consistent with safety. The policies of the future should be shaped by the experts, who have made our national defense a subject of profound study. A reduction to 85,000 men is the lowest min-

### Skipping His Peacetime Meals Again



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and again, has pointed out the dangers of weakening our national defenses, and its editorials and articles on this subject have been widely quoted by the civilian papers. The opposition to radical reduction of the armed forces of the country is making itself heard in the very districts the Congressmen are elected from and is bound to have its effect.

The subjoined editorials and excerpts from editorials, clipped from newspapers of recent date, indicate the sentiment of the country as a whole.

Under the caption, "The Wrong Place to Cut," the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in a recent issue, said:

"Pressure should be brought to bear upon Congress to listen to the advice of Secretary Weeks and General Pershing in the matter of the size of the land defense establishment to be maintained. The authorized enlistment strength of the Army under the prevailing legislation is 150,000. Its present actual strength is but 137,000. The sub-committee of Congress which is framing the Army Appropriation bill proposes a further reduction to 115,000. It also proposes to reduce substantially the officer personnel, again disregarding the advice and opinion of the War Department and of the Commander-in-Chief.

"When the National Defense act of 1920 was passed it was accepted by the coun-

the true importance of military preparedness attempts to disrupt the entire plan by rigidly reducing the Army appropriation.

"The country has infinitely more confidence in the views of General Pershing and the experts in the War Department as regards the military needs of the country than it has in Congressmen who for the moment are more interested in curtailing expenditure than they are in maintaining a land defense force of adequate proportions. The country, we believe, is also willing to foot the bill for maintaining whatever force those intimately connected with the situation believe necessary."

### Congress Goes Too Far

The Washington Post, commenting on the situation, says:

"It must be obvious to every student of the economic, social and political situation in the United States that there has been no such reaction from the World War as would lead the country to forget the solemn lessons of that conflict. In proceeding on the theory that the American people are demanding great and unscientifically made reductions in provision for the maintenance of the national defense, Congress is endeavoring to respond to a sentiment which does not exist. Presi-

### And When We Do Need the Navy



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sults of limiting construction in the future and discontinuing much already begun, assuming that the several proposed treaties negotiated at the Washington conference are ratified. It is hardly to be called a half-holiday. It is only a relaxation in frantic effort of heavy import to those who must pay and suspension of a competition in expense that only leads to further com-

imum to which they can consent without sense of future peril, and President Harding is said to be convinced of the soundness of their view."

The following are additional extracts from recent editorials:

Boston Transcript, March 4: "The plain people will have another opportunity (Continued on page 707.)"

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# THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

With which is incorporated NATIONAL SERVICE.

## The Handling of an Infantry Platoon

By Lieut. David L. Hardee, U.S.A.

ON the evening of Oct. 8, 1918, the 3d Battalion of the 28th Infantry lay along the edge of the woods south of Hill 272 and the western edge of a hollow about one kilometer north of Exermont, France. This hollow, through which flowed a small stream, extended from Exermont in a general north-easterly direction for about four kilometers along the southern edge of La Petit Bois (The Little Woods) and ended at the intersection of these woods with the Bois de Gesnes.

A chain of three hills skirted the western boundary of this hollow. Extending from Exermont north, the direction of the enemy, the first of these hills was Montrefagne, better known among the soldiers as the noted "Hill 240," which rose out of the horizon like a huge potato. This had been wrested from the enemy after much heavy fighting.

The next of the chain of hills was 272, encompassed on one side by a dense wood. To the right front of 272, separated by a branch of the above named hollow, lay Le Petit Bois, in the northern extremity of which rose Hill 263, the last of the chain.

To the right front of Hill 263 lay the Bois de Romagne and to the left front lay the little villages of Sommerance and Landres St. George. Hill 272 and all north of it were in the hands of the enemy—a broken country suited to the nature of the defense the enemy chose to use, machine guns enfilading the ravines and draws, high explosives working on the critical points in the line of communications and gas being constantly thrown down into the hollows.

### Position of Battalion

The position of the 3d Battalion was about a kilometer north of the church at Exermont. The 1st Battalion was in front lines about a kilometer in advance, and regimental C.P. was on a reverse slope on Le Compt Farm east of Exermont. This was the end of the seventh day of the drive, and the 3d Battalion, having previously assaulted twice, was exhausted from casualties and fatigue. Its numerical strength would hardly exceed 500, with one captain in command, two first lieutenants and five second lieutenants. The 23rd Infantry was on the right, and a battalion of the 16th Infantry was on our immediate left.

Darkness fell rapidly, accompanied by a ground fog. The men had begun to spread blankets for the night in their little double fox holes when word came from the battalion C.P. to roll packs and be ready to move out in ten minutes.

The order was hastily complied with. The battalion, in single file, advanced for about three-quarters of a kilometer and took up a position in the woods a little in the rear of the 1st Battalion. The officers assembled about 200 yards to the right rear of the battalion, where a reverse slope in which was dug a large fox hole covered by shelter halves afforded cover. Under this cover by the light of a candle the battalion commander read the attack order, going over details and threshing out questions and discussions.

### Attack Was Expected

The attack had been expected from authority contained in earlier field orders, excerpts from which gave information and assigned missions as follows:

"The enemy is breaking in confusion on all Allied fronts. The 1st American Army will continue the attack."

"The 5th Army Corps attacks the heights east and west of Romagne on 'D' day and 'H' hour."

"(d) The first Division, assisted by one regiment of the 91st Division, while strongly covering the front north of Montrefagne (Hill 240) will attack in the direction of Hill 263 in the Le Petit Bois and will assist the 32d Division by cleaning up the Le Petit Bois and the Bois de Romagne north of Hill 263."

"D" day was announced as Oct. 9 and "H" hour for the advance of the 2d Infantry Brigade as 8.52 a.m. This advance was to be preceded by artillery preparation. On D-1 the division artillery to put down heavy concentration on the enemy positions and works. Twenty-five minutes before the time for the advance of the Infantry the Artillery to put down a barrage in the immediate brigade front to begin rolling forward at the zero hour at the rate of 100 meters in six minutes.

THIS article was awarded first prize by the judges in the Army and Navy Journal's contest for the best account of platoon leading in the World War. Due to lack of space the editors omit the introduction and confine the article to a description of the actual fighting.

Direction of attack magnetic north. First Battalion in assault and 3d Battalion in support. The first advance to be 500 meters, where men were to dig in and take such cover as available until 11.52 a.m., when a second Artillery barrage would be laid down for the advance of the Infantry, which at this time was to be 600 meters.

The officers and men that night lay closely snuggled together in their blankets, wrapped in their shelter halves with heads covered by their raincoats to protect them from the penetrating chill and dampness of the fog.

### Barrage Opens at Dawn

At about dawn our guns, which during the night had kept up a brisk fire, opened in a barrage of one steady deafening roar.

The battalion commander caused his battalion to move closer to the line of departure of the 1st Battalion and all were afraid that in this close concentration the enemy would shell us. We were more nervous about this than the thoughts of attack soon to follow. Officers checked their men and positions, explaining to them again the objectives and details of attack. It was necessary in these times that every one possible be made to understand these things, as no one knew when he would be "bumped off," and who would carry on the organization when he were out of the game.

Each platoon consisted of scarcely more than three squads, and an officer in command of two platoons had only in reality no more man power at his disposal than a full-strength platoon afforded. Instructions and orders to platoon leaders, and thence down to non-commissioned officers, were verbal and very much like those given by the battalion commander to all the officers. A few minutes prior to the opening of the barrage all N.C.O.'s, and as many as one additional man from each squad, were gathered together and the orders in detail explained. No platoon objectives or sectors were designated or necessary. It was enough for a platoon commander to do in open warfare in such a broken country to have his platoon advance in its corresponding position in the company and battalion and handle any such "mopping up" problems as then presented themselves. In this situation they could not be anticipated in advance.

The writer was second in command of Co. I, commanding two platoons, while the company commander had command and personal leadership of the other two platoons in squad columns directly in rear of my two platoons. Co. I was the right front company of the battalion, supported by Co. L. Cos. K and M formed the left front and rear of the battalion with the battalion C.P. near the advance center of the battalion.

### Off Through the Fog

The 1st Battalion departed in assault, moving off through the thick fog as the 3d Battalion took position with its imaginary line of departure, running along a little opening in the woods where it joined an open field. Ten minutes and we were off in support.

There was none of the "over the top" and "give 'em hell" kind of commands from any of the officers or men, practically no shouting or cursing. Every man's jaw was set and most every mouth silent. Every man knew his duty and every man was going to function himself, and see that the men around him functioned, for the welfare of all depended on it.

The advance had gone about 400 meters when a man, who proved to be a battalion runner, came running through the platoon to the rear.

"Where are you going?" he was asked. "Back to get a stretcher for the battalion commander," he replied. "He is shot in the leg by a machine gun bullet." The first stopping place didn't look good

to stop on. The 500 meters about gave out in the middle of a level plain, affording no cover, with woods in front. From the edge of these woods enemy snipers were firing on our men. We pushed on, the left of the battalion edging into the woods, and the right half stopping on the edge of the plain next to the edge of where the wood took a turn toward the right, intercepting our line of advance. Between us and the woods, directly to the front of the right half of the battalion, lay a wide ravine. Under orders from the new battalion commander the men took cover in such shell holes as were available, rapidly enlarging them by use of entrenching tools. It seemed better to take cover here and clean out the woods, or at least reduce the enemy sniping with patrols before making another advance. A sniper was shot out of a tree and patrols pushed into the woods.

### Machine Guns Open Up

Then came faster than ever the old familiar noise, sounding like a load of lumber being rapidly dropped a few pieces at a time on a concrete sidewalk—machine gun fire. The Bosch were trying to get in their dirty work. The patrols went rapidly into the adjacent woods and rifle fire was directed into the tops of the thickest trees. The enemy fire soon stopped and those who had not fled or been killed surrendered and were sent to the rear carrying their own and our wounded.

The sniping being reduced, an officers' conference was held, the decision being, since we had advanced more than the proper distance, that we had better remain where we were until the second phase of the attack, it now being 10.30 or 11 o'clock.

Contact was established with a company of the 28th Infantry and three squads were attached to help them reduce a strong point on the right.

Unfortunately, about 11.30 a.m. the fog began to lift and the enemy began to play on us with grazing fire from a field piece from Hill 263.

"When in doubt, go forward," was the decision of a conference, and the platoon leader in going back to his platoon after having gone to the rear for the conference passed the word to all the men to put on their equipment. When at the head of his platoon a blast from his whistle sent every one forward at the double time until out of the zone being fired upon.

### Watch Barrage Fire

As we passed over the forward slope of the plain toward the zone where the gun was now firing a wonderful sight met our eyes. It was 11.52 and our barrage was opening on the hill in front, trees were being splintered and rocks being smashed and dirt being thrown high into the air, while great holes were being torn on the hillside. It seemed that no human being could live through such destruction, yet later we met resistance there.

We pushed on over the ravine and across a wooded crest, down the forward slope and across the ravine in front and up its opposite side to a clump of trees resembling a hedge-row, in front of which a long stretch of ground covered with underbrush led by the right front to the top of Hill 263. We stopped here for reconnaissance and reorganization. The company commander with a small detachment of men went by the right flank to reconnoiter, disappeared and no word was received from him. We had lost few men in the second advance, but the left companies of the battalion had been separated from us by the long edge of the woods breaking in between.

The increased power of firearms in the war had forced the Infantry to deploy for an action with its units very much dispersed in breadth and depth. The front of a platoon was 125 meters, and also about that depth. With our depleted force

we were carrying about the same breadth and depth. This was necessary if the attack was going to be effective, lest the artillery catch the men in close formation and obliterate the command.

This increased distance between men when deployed only multiplies the platoon commander's problems of control and the keeping of contact with other units.

We had passed some men on top of the wooded knoll digging in, and upon asking them who they were, judged them to be stragglers from the 1st Battalion, not knowing they were the right flank of the battalion which had dug in along a crest hidden in the woods and now opposite the ravine where we lay in the clump of trees. We had executed a passage of lines and were now in the front lines. A large part of Co. I, all of Co. L and some machine gunners with many stragglers composed what apparently seemed to be left of the battalion. The whole situation seemed a hopeless muddle.

Patrols were sent out to the right and left flanks and one to the center. The patrol going to the center came back bringing one of their own wounded and reported that not a hundred yards in advance they were met with heavy enemy machine gun fire, apparently coming from some point to the left flank of Hill 263. The patrol to the right established contact with no one, but found a few dead Americans and Germans and ran into artillery fire which forced them back. They brought back two or three prisoners who had no information except they were lost from their own troops. The patrol from the left returned, bringing in a number of prisoners who had surrendered without resistance and who stated that they also were lost.

As soon as this group of prisoners began to congregate in the ravine in plain view of the woods a number of other Germans, being lost and judging themselves to be surrounded, threw down their arms and congregated in the defile.

### Shelled by Germans

The enemy then registered on us with a few shots from his field pieces, evidently located north of Landres St. George. Along with the high explosives came his gas, nauseating several of the men. A number were killed and several severely wounded, but fortunately the shelling soon ceased.

A runner came and then another. "The assault battalion is shot up. Advance and take the hill," was his message. No one asked where he came from. The other runner advanced the information that the battalion commander with a handful of men was on the left reverse slope of the hill, but could hold there only a few minutes without reinforcements. He also advanced the information that we could not reach the hill as the underbrush between was enfiladed from the direction of Landres St. George by enemy machine guns. He had come through it and was lucky to escape with his life.

This checked with the experience of our frontal patrol. We were shut off on the right by the artillery and the left led us entirely too far by the flank of the hill and through a depression commanded by the place we were to attack. The platoon leader made the decision that we would advance upon the hill by infiltration, organizing an additional platoon of stragglers into temporary groups and placing them on the right in squad columns near the formation of the other platoon. The machine gun units took the same formation on the left and on their right, the company commander of Co. L confirmed the decision of the platoon leader, taking similar formation and sending in advance a strong patrol around to the left to attempt to locate and outflank the guns.

### Platoon Moves Forward

At a blast of the platoon leader's whistle everyone was on his feet in formation facing the hill, and at the second blast all moved forward into the underbrush. The men had already been instructed how to infiltrate when coming under fire, by a small group running forward at a time. No sooner had we got well into the underbrush when the enemy machine guns opened fire, it coming from our left front. In less than twenty minutes thirty per cent. of the command were either killed or wounded.

Some of the men forgot their instructions concerning infiltration and soon after they came under fire bolted in a run for

(Continued on page 709.)



## Pay Bill Reported to Both Houses of Congress

Chairman Wadsworth on March 22, for the special Pay Committee of the Senate, reported favorably the bill (S. 3326) for the adjustment of the pay and allowances for the six services. At about the same hour the special committee of the House authorized its chairman, Representative John C. McKenzie, to report favorably H.R. 10972, for the same purpose.

The only difference between the two bills is that the House bill does not provide for any increase in the pay and allowances of general officers of the Army and Marine Corps and flag officers of the Navy. In both bills there are amendments for National Guard officers and enlisted men. Under the bill as amended, National Guard officers will receive credit for longevity pay and the pay of privates will be a dollar a day when they are participating in maneuvers or encampments.

### National Guard Pay.

"Sec. 14 of the House bill covers this in the following language:

That officers of the National Guard receiving Federal pay, except for armory drill, and reserve officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act while on active duty shall receive the allowances herein prescribed for officers of regular services in Secs. 5 and 6 of this act. Hereafter, in addition to pay authorized in Sec. 109, act of June 3, 1916, as amended June 4, 1920, field officers and lieutenants of National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade, and having administrative functions, shall receive \$240 per year for the faithful performance of administrative duties connected therewith; and warrant officers of National Guard shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of monthly base pay of their grade for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties, under such regulations as Secretary of War may prescribe.

On and after July 1, 1922, armory drill pay for enlisted men of National Guard of sixth grade shall be \$1.15, and for those of seventh grade shall be \$1, in lieu of that authorized in Sec. 110, act of June 3, 1916, as amended June 4, 1920; and pay of enlisted men of National Guard of sixth and seventh grades shall be \$1.15 and \$1 per day, respectively, whenever they are participating in exercises provided for by Secs. 94, 97 and 99 of National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916.

In submitting his report on the Pay Bill (S. 3326), Chairman Wadsworth said:

"The special committee also finds it advisable, as a result of supplemental hearings, to make four comparatively unimportant changes in the bill as originally proposed by the joint committee. Two relate to the pay of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard under certain circumstances. One provides for pay of mates in the Navy, inadvertently omitted in the joint committee draft, and one relates to the base pay of a small number of pay clerks in the Marine Corps. The bill herewith reported differs in no important degree from the bill recommended by the joint committee. Your committee recommends the passage of the proposed legislation prior to June 30 next. In the event no action was taken prior to that date the pay of the personnel of these Services will revert to the rates, established in 1908, which are inadequate to meet present conditions."

### Prospects of Early Passage.

The bill now occupies a strong position in both Houses of Congress. Both Senator Wadsworth and Representative McKenzie will be able to go before their colleagues and make a sincere claim for economy, which it is believed will appeal to Congress at this time. It has the support of the administration and both chairmen are confident that it will be passed. Of course, there will be opposition and some efforts to amend the bill, but it is believed that these can be overcome and that the measure will pass practically as it has been reported to both houses. The Senate will in all probability adhere to the original bill as it applies to general officers of the Army and Marine Corps and admirals of the Navy.

In the hearings before the McKenzie special committee which took place on March 18 and March 20, much of the ground which has been covered in the reports of the Joint Congressional committee, was gone over, and ordered printed. This, with a great mass of tables, which was submitted, will make a large volume filled with interesting data relative to the pay of the six services.

### Defining Field Service.

The words "such field service in each case shall be announced in orders published by the President, whose determinations shall be conclusive" were a subject of discussion in the closing of the hearing on the subject before the McKenzie committee. Mr. Oliver objected because he said that this deprives the Comptroller General of the right of reviewing any action of the Department in defining field service. In all probability Mr. Oliver will make an effort to have this stricken out on the floor of the House.

Major Thomas W. Hammond, Inf., U.S.A., was testifying on this subject and Mr. Oliver questioned him in a manner that it might be inferred that the major and the representatives of the Service were attempting to slip a joker into the bill. Mr. Oliver pursued this line of questioning so far that it drew a protest from Chairman McKenzie. Chairman McKenzie declared that he had known Major Hammond so long and favorably, that he would not believe that he had been a party to

any questionable methods in forming the bill. Mr. Oliver declared with emphasis that he had not intended to cast any reflections on Major Hammond or any representative of the Service, but was attempting to ascertain the purpose of the words and who was responsible for them.

Major Hammond asserted he had nothing to do with the provision. Major Thomas M. Spaulding, C.A.C., U.S.A., stated that he, with some representatives in the Service, had submitted the bill to the Comptroller General. In his report to Chairman Wadsworth, of the Senate committee, he had explained the views of the Comptroller General on Sec. 2, defining field service. It was at the suggestion of Chairman Wadsworth that the words were written into the bill.

In the discussion that ensued, it developed that it was necessary to make the section broad to cover the six Services. It was brought out that field service in Central American countries and in Haiti and San Domingo by the Marines would not come under the definition of field service for the Army. In similar manner, it was shown that the Army definition for field service would not fit the conditions surrounding public health officers on special assignments who might be sent to foreign countries. There was only one way, it was insisted, to do all Services justice and that was to place the matter in the hands of the President. Field service pay would not be received by all of the six Services, it was insisted, unless the President was permitted to make regulations which would cover all of the Services, and any attempt to define it for all of the Services in the act, might prove disastrous.

### WEST POINT DINNER HELD

#### BY 4TH CORPS AREA OFFICERS.

The 4th Corps Area West Pointers celebrated the 120th anniversary of the founding of West Point by a banquet at the Hotel Ansley, Atlanta, Ga., on March 18. All former cadets in the vicinity of Atlanta were present and a number came from distant points. A good dinner and a three-hour program of speeches, music, songs, grinds and pictures of West Point were enjoyed by all present.

The committee on arrangements consisted of: Col. H. G. Bishop ('97), chairman; Lieut. Col. E. H. DeArmond ('01); Major Ralph Dickinson ('04); Major T. H. Monroe ('14); Lieut. R. R. Coursey ('21); Major R. D. Edwards ('12), executive. The toastmaster was Major Dawson Olmstead ('06). Capt. F. C. Shaffer ('18) had charge of the musical program. The oldest graduate present was Col. P. E. Trippe ('80). Others present were: Major John E. Ardrey, ('13); Capt. F. E. Bertholet ('18); Major F. W. Boye ('15); Major H. B. Clagett ('06); Capt. S. F. Clark ('17); Lieut. Donald Coray ('21); Col. W. R. Dashiell ('88); Capt. L. V. Durfee ('17); Lieut. J. H. Fonville ('20); Major R. T. Gibson ('15); Major E. B. Gregory ('04); Lieut. R. B. Hart ('21); Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell ('09); Capt. J. J. Hea ('17); Col. G. P. Howell ('93); Major P. J. R. Kiehl ('05); Major G. C. Lawrason ('04); Lieut. Col. R. F. McMillan ('96); Major T. H. Monroe ('14); Lieut. J. B. Murphy ('21); Major D. Olmstead ('06); Col. F. L. Palmer ('84); Major G. F. Patten ('07); Lieutenant Rybold ('21); Lieut. N. A. Smith ('21); Major I. Spaulding ('12); Col. A. E. Williams ('93).

### HONORS FOR SOLDIER DEAD,

#### APRIL 2, IN BROOKLYN.

Special ceremonies are being arranged in honor of the 1,244 bodies of American soldiers to arrive from abroad on the transport Cambrai March 30 at the Army base at the foot of 58th street, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

The ceremonies will be held on the afternoon of Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 o'clock, and prominent officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, public officials and veteran organizations will take part.

A battalion from the 22d Infantry, U.S.A., a company of U.S. Marines, a provisional regiment of National Guard made up of the 13th Coast Defense command and the 14th and 106th regiments, under command of Col. W. A. Taylor, will parade, and also a division from the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, representatives from the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War Veterans.

### MAJOR BUDD IS RECEIVED

#### BY KING ALPHONSO.

Major Arthur Budd, U.S.A., and Mrs. Budd were honored with a private audience with King Alphonso of Spain at Madrid on March 13.

Major and Mrs. Budd are spending part of a leave granted after Major Budd's graduation from the French Ecole Supérieure de Guerre at Paris, visiting Portugal and Spain.

At the time of the Versailles Conference, Major Budd was attached to the Panama delegation. Since that time he has performed a number of important missions in different part of Europe.

On the completion of their present trip the Budds expect to go back to Paris before returning to the United States.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF U.S.M.A. '85"

#### WITH GEN. HARRIS AND OTHERS

The retirement, at his own request, of Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, U.S.A., The Adjutant General, recalls the beautiful month of June, 1885, after "Jack" Pershing and his class had gone into 1st Class Camp, and the arduous times of the new cadets began in earnest. Harris, always known as "Peter C.," was one of the yearling corps drill masters, among whom were "Toughy" March, Eddie T. Winston (the Com's ideal soldier), "Johnny Fresh" Hayden, J. S. Grisard, W. T. Littebrant, "Carrie" Russ and others.

The first four corporals, "Lengthy" Winn, George Burr, Henry Jervey and William Judson, were busy with their companies, for, in those days they acted as first sergeants during camp.

The new cadets were divided up into so many squads of equal files, each squad commanded by a corporal in full dress coat, white belt and trousers, fatigue cap, glistening, new chevrons and a portentous ram-rod which was used with much empressment and effect.

Those of us (1889) who showed the most proficiency in the setting-up drill were gradually promoted to the 1st Squad, under Winston; but on the way up many had the privilege of a few days with "Peter C.," whose diminutive stature, Titian hair, sibilant voice and southern accent we have always remembered. Even then, he performed the duties of his high office with the same unctious and efficiency, but with the fire and hope of youth, which he has displayed in his recent august and important job of Adjutant General of the Army.

On a day when the flag on Trophy Point clung to the staff and the sun blistered the plain, "Peter C." would start us out from under the cool, sheltering elms in front of barracks and, at double time, waltz us up the road to the hotel, around Fort Greene, behind the camp and down to the library, going the entire distance backwards and correcting our faults with an incessant stream of drill master language. During a short rest in the shade, when he turned his back on us in disdain and didn't even remove his cap to wipe the sweat-band, he had "ragged regardless" and held our admiration.

Although all these evolutions were watched over by the eagle eyes of "Hank" Kirby, "Willie" Galbraith, "Goover" Brown, "Davie" Price or the Com himself, the old Springfield ram-rods used to occasionally get in their fine work, especially behind the line when we were requested to "gr-r-r-rind 'em back."

Little did we think in those trying but promising days of wars or rumors of wars, to say nothing of a World War, of our first captain, Pershing, being The General of the Armies of the United States; of March being the Chief of Staff; of Harris as Adjutant General, and of Helmick attaining to the Inspector Generalship.

Our West Point days—to be young again! But who among us would be foolish enough to wish to go back and live his life over?

COMP.

### FIELD ARTILLERY INSPECTION

#### FINDS BRAGG IN GOOD SHAPE.

Pursuant to the policy of the Chief of Field Artillery in having an officer from his office make a yearly tactical inspection of all Field Artillery organizations and activities throughout the United States, Lieut. Col. Augustine McIntyre, who recently started on a three months' tour of inspection, reports very satisfactory conditions at Camp Bragg, N.C., the first post inspected. Although Camp Bragg is of the war-time type of cantonment, a large amount of work has been performed on the buildings by the troops stationed at this camp, thereby greatly improving the living conditions.

Under the command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley, the 13th F.A. Brigade, which consists of the 5th and 17th Field Artillery, is stationed at the post. Also located at this post is the Field Artillery Field Officers' School.

### PLANS FOR MARINE CORPS

#### MANEUVERS UNDER WAY.

If the appropriations will permit it, the Advance Base Force of Marines stationed at Quantico under the command of Brig. Gen. S. D. Butler, U.S.M.C., will spend about a month in the field this summer. The expenses of the movement will be reduced to a minimum. Marine Corps headquarters is of the opinion that it is important to give the force at least a month in the field.

The plan which is receiving the most favorable consideration will call for a march of about ten days to a camp, where ten days will be spent. A ten days' march on the return would keep the Marines in the field a month. The suggestion that the march be made to Gettysburg from Quantico, by the way of Baltimore, is receiving serious consideration. Gettysburg would be an ideal camp and the officers would be given an opportunity to study the field of the great battle of the Civil War.

## All Troops at Coblenz Will Return to U.S.

Under directions issued by President Harding March 20, all the American troops on duty at Coblenz, Germany, will be returned to the United States for station by July 1 next. The only troops to remain will be a few on duty with the Graves Registration Service.

The Secretary of War, in speaking of the order issued for the return of the troops, said:

"Some months ago the President directed that the troops in Europe, at least in excess of 2,000 officers and men, should be returned to the United States by the regular transport service which was then and is now in operation. He has now directed that this service be continued until all of the troops have been brought to the United States, which would mean that before the end of the fiscal year the entire force will have been returned. Additional transports will not be operated to complete this movement."

Up to this time the troops which have come home from Germany have been distributed at various posts. There is need for additional troops at most of the Corps Area headquarters, and those that are to come home from Germany will probably be used at the training centers and civilian training camps before being sent to permanent stations. The War Department has not made any definite plans as yet for the permanent stations of the rest of the troops to come home.

### 5TH U.S. INFANTRY LEAVES

#### GERMANY FOR UNITED STATES.

The 5th U.S. Infantry, Col. Harry E. Knight commanding, which has been on duty at Coblenz, Germany, sailed from Antwerp for Portland, Me., for station.

### SUBMARINE SUB-COMMITTEE

#### APPOINTED IN THE HOUSE.

A sub-committee for the consideration of submarine legislation has been created by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It consists of Representatives Swing of California, chairman, Stevens of Ohio, Burdick of Rhode Island, Benson of Georgia, and O'Connor of New York. The members of the House committee are of the opinion that submarines have deserved special consideration and this sub-committee has been assigned the duty of investigating the use of submarines and the new types that are being developed.

### NAVY YARDS MAY BE CLOSED

#### BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS.

If the naval appropriations are cut as they will doubtless be reported from the House Committee on Appropriations, the Secretary of the Navy will be compelled immediately to close some of the navy yards. There probably will be only two active yards on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. Mare Island and Puget Sound will be selected for the Pacific coast. New York and Norfolk are regarded as the most important for the Navy on the Atlantic. The naval authorities desire very much to keep the Philadelphia yard active, but it is doubtful whether they will have sufficient funds under the House program.

This will mean the closing of the Boston and Charleston, S.C., yards on the Atlantic coast. The activities at the other small stations on the Pacific will doubtless be reduced to a minimum. The yards which are closed will be placed under guard and in charge of caretakers. No step will be taken, however, until it is known just what reduction Congress will make in the appropriations.

### BATTLESHIP WEST VIRGINIA

#### WILL BE COMPLETED SOON.

The Secretary of the Navy has announced that it had been decided to complete the battleship West Virginia at this time and orders to that effect have been issued. The McElroy board, of which Rear Admiral George W. McElroy was chairman, found the West Virginia to be eighty per cent. completed and the Washington sixty-nine per cent. Work on the Washington will remain suspended and in the same status as other ships, further work on which has been held up on account of the agreement on limitation of armaments.

### SUMMER CRUISE OF MIDSHIPMEN

#### DEPENDS ON SUPPLY OF FUEL.

The Navy Department is concerned with the problem of arranging for the annual cruise for midshipmen. It has not yet been determined just what will be the program for the midshipmen this summer, if any cruise can be arranged. This will depend largely on the restrictions on fuel for the Navy. In all probability the midshipmen will be placed on ships of the Atlantic Fleet. It is stated that there is no prospect of sending the midshipmen on a European cruise as has been the policy of the Department in the past.



## New Personnel Bill Cripples Treaty Navy

After several executive sessions of the Republican members of the Naval Affairs Committee and a stormy session of the entire committee a Navy personnel bill (H. R. 11002) was reported to the House on March 22. Its importance lies chiefly in the fact that attempts will be made to pass it as amendments to the Appropriation bill, which will come from the House Committee on Appropriations in a few days.

The effect of the bill, as far as personnel is concerned, would be to destroy the treaty Navy. Under it the United States Navy would have about two-thirds of the number of officers in the British navy and about 300 less than the Japanese navy. Roughly speaking, it will amount to a reduction of about 700 in the number of line officers and 400 in the number of staff officers.

Aside from reducing the authorized strength of the enlisted personnel to 86,000, there are numerous provisions which will have a disastrous effect upon the morale of the men and discourage enlistments in the Navy. One of the greatest inducements to entering the Navy in the past has been that a man with an honorable discharge was given the right to re-enlist. This is practically prohibited by a number of provisions framed for the purpose of reducing the enlisted strength of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is given authority to refuse re-enlistments, and if this becomes law, in the future a young man who enters the Navy cannot be assured that he will be permitted to re-enlist.

The Naval Reserve will be dealt another blow, it is stated, in the Appropriation bill. There will be a provision prohibiting the continuation of Reserve officers on active duty. This will make it necessary for the Navy Department to remove from active duty about 390 Reserve officers who are now rendering splendid service to the Navy. Most of these are stationed at ports where it is expected to build up the Reserve under the new bill which will shortly be submitted to Congress. Even now, without pay, through the efforts of these Reserve officers, the Reserve organizations are being kept alive with the hope that Congress will pass the bill which is now being prepared in the Navy Department with the assistance of a committee of Reserve officers.

Further than this, it is stated that there will be no appropriations for the annual cruise for Naval Reservists and Naval Militia. There will be no funds for the transportation of Reserve officers to ports of embarkation, even if they are willing to serve on the fleet without pay. Not satisfied with the reduction of appropriations which necessitated the discharge of Naval Reservists, it is stated that the Appropriations Committee is going further this year in the reduction of allowances for the activities of the Reservists.

In the Republican caucus of the members of the Naval Affairs Committee, Representatives Britten, Burdick of Rhode Island, McPherson of Missouri, Darrow of Pennsylvania and Swing of California made an effort to secure the reporting of the bill which would at least maintain the present personnel of the Navy. If it had not been for the efforts of these members a still more drastic bill would have been reported. In the meeting of the whole committee former chairman Padgett, Representatives Riordan, Vinson, Drane and O'Connor from the Democratic side opposed the bill in the form that it was reported to the House. If the Republicans who are in favor of an adequate Navy had joined with the Democrats, in all probability a much better measure could have been secured.

The following is the text of the bill: H. R. 11002.—To increase the efficiency of naval personnel. Total authorized enlisted strength of active list of Regular Navy shall, on and after July 1, 1922, be reduced from 131,485 plus 6,000 apprentice seamen to 86,000 enlisted men plus 6,000 apprentice seamen; [this] shall include personnel of Naval Hospital Corps, enlisted men furloughed without pay, enlisted men of Naval Flying Corps, and enlisted men under instruction in trade schools.

**Officer Strength After 1924.**  
Sec. 2. On and after July 1, 1924, total authorized number of commissioned officers on active list of line of Navy, including officers carried as additional numbers but exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be reduced from 5,551 to 3,440.

Said commissioned officers on active list of line of Navy, including additional numbers but exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed among the several grades as now authorized by law: And provided further, That the President is hereby authorized to determine, from time to time, number of warrant and chief warrant officers in the line and the several staff corps of Navy, respectively, and such warrant and chief warrant officers as are in excess of said numbers in line and staff corps, may be placed on retired list as hereinafter provided by law.

On and after passage of this act no commissioned or warrant officer on retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty in time of peace.  
Sec. 3. Total commissioned strength of active list of various staff corps of Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers now authorized by law, shall, on and after July 1, 1924, be reduced in proportion of ratios and percentages authorized by law for said staff corps, respectively, based upon total authorized enlisted personnel and total authorized commissioned personnel, respectively, of naval service established by this or any subsequent act.

On and after July 1, 1924, number of com-

misioned officers authorized by law for each of several distributable grades of line and staff of Navy shall not be exceeded, and thereafter no commissioned officer of line or staff shall be carried as additional number in any such grade.

### Method of Reducing Officers.

Sec. 4. For purpose of reducing number of commissioned officers of active list of line and staff, as required by this act, any commissioned or warrant officer on active list of line or staff may, prior to July 1, 1924, without regard to length of prior naval service, upon own request, in discretion of President, be retired from active duty on percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of their shore duty pay for each year of naval service. Total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of shore duty pay they were entitled to receive while on active list.

Sec. 5. Secretary of Navy shall cause computation to be made not later than June 1, 1924, for purpose of ascertaining number of commissioned and warrant officers on active list in each grade and rank of line and staff, in excess of total number hereinafter provided for. President is authorized to determine which of commissioned and warrant officers on active list in each grade and rank of line and staff shall be considered in excess of number authorized therefor and placed on retired list in manner provided for in this act.

### Officers Retired.

Sec. 6. All officers of Navy transferred to retired list as herein authorized may be ordered to active duty in time of war or during national emergency declared by President to exist: Provided, That upon termination of said war or national emergency retired officers who were ordered to active duty during said war or national emergency shall revert to grade or rank held when so ordered to active duty. While serving on active duty they shall receive active pay and allowances of grade and rank in which so serving as now authorized by law.

All laws or parts of laws prohibiting officers on retired list of Navy from accepting employment with concerns furnishing supplies to Government or from accepting appointments as diplomatic and consular officers or otherwise restricting their employment in any way, except that they shall be subject to recall to active duty in time of war or a national emergency declared by President to exist, are hereby repealed.

### Naval Academy Quotas.

Sec. 7. On and after March 4, 1923, there shall be allowed at Naval Academy 2 midshipmen for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, and Resident Commissioners from Porto Rico, 2 for the District of Columbia, 10 appointed each year at large by the President, 50 appointed annually from enlisted men of Navy, and four Filipinos, designated for instruction, appointed as now authorized by law.

In determining number of vacancies to which midshipmen may be appointed under this act appointments to Naval Academy prior to March 4, 1923, shall be disregarded, but appointments to class entering Naval Academy next following March 4, 1923, shall be in ratio provided by this act, said congressional appointments to be made at such time as may be determined by Secretary of Navy, who shall equitably distribute said appointments among several States, Districts and Territories, respectively, so that ultimately, if practicable, each Senator, Representative and Delegate may recommend one midshipman for appointment during Congress next following March 4, 1923, and one midshipman during each succeeding Congress.

### Naval Academy to Coast Guard and Navy Staff.

Sec. 8. Hereafter Secretary of Navy shall cause to be determined each year prior to graduation of each class at Naval Academy total number of vacancies existing in grade and rank of ensign in line of Navy. And Academic Board of Naval Academy is hereby authorized to examine the records of each member of the graduating class, and after giving equal consideration to the scholastic standing and adaptability for naval service of each, to determine which officers of total number of officers graduating from Naval Academy shall be held and considered in excess of number of officers to be appointed to fill vacancies existing in grade and rank of line of Navy that date.

And said officers so determined in excess may be appointed by President at their own request to fill vacancies in grade of ensign of line or of Engineer Corps of Coast Guard, in lowest grade of Construction Corps of Civil Engineers, or Supply Corps of Navy; or in grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The Academic Board shall also determine at same time those officers to fill vacancies in grade and rank of ensign of line existing on that date. And they shall be commissioned ensigns, to rank as such from date of graduation from Naval Academy.

### Graduating Bachelors of Science.

Those members of each graduating class who do not desire to be commissioned in Regular Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, or in Staff Corps herein enumerated, shall prior to date of graduation be permitted to resign from naval service. Such midshipmen shall be graduated with other members of their class if otherwise eligible therefor.

The Naval Academy is hereafter authorized to confer the degree of bachelor of science upon all midshipmen hereafter graduating therefrom. During the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 there shall be commissioned in grade of ensign in line of Navy not more than 200 officers from each class graduating at Naval Academy in those years, respectively.

### Disposition of Enlisted Men.

Sec. 9. In reducing number of enlisted men to number herein authorized preference shall be given in accordance with length of service: Provided, That enlisted men and chief petty officers who have served not less than 25 years shall, unless sooner discharged by sentence of court-martial, be permitted to re-enlist and continue serving until they are eligible for retirement after 30 years' service, as now provided by law.

Enlisted men and chief petty officers who have served 16 or more years as such shall, upon own application, be permitted to transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve.

Enlisted men and chief petty officers who have served for more than 12 but less than 16 years shall be permitted to re-enlist and continue serving, unless sooner discharged by sentence of court-martial, until they have completed 16 years of service, whereupon they shall, upon own application, be permitted to transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve.

Enlisted men who have served less than 12 years, found to be in excess of total number herein authorized, after all other deductions have

been made by way of retirement or transfer, shall be permitted to resign upon own application, and all recruiting shall be discontinued in Navy until total number of enlisted men has been reduced to number herein authorized. No enlisted man in Navy with less than 12 years' service shall be permitted to re-enlist therein except within discretion of Secretary of Navy.

### OPERATIONS FOR THE FLEET

#### TO BE RESTRICTED FURTHER.

It is apparent the Secretary of the Navy will be compelled to issue additional orders making further restrictions upon the operations of the Navy, owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate for adequate fuel. The Secretary is giving his personal attention to the matter and is going the limit in economies so as to not make it necessary to lay up any of the first line battleships. As has been previously stated in these columns, the operations of the Fleet in southern waters is being limited to target practice. No attempt is being made to solve any battle problems or work out any of the plans of the Naval War College.

This restriction upon the operations of the Fleet comes at an unfortunate time. Now when the lessons of the World War are fresh in the minds of naval officers the Fleet should have the necessary facilities to develop naval tactics and strategy. There is no use of attempting to conceal the fact that Congress by its policy of reduction is crippling the Navy.

The only consolation that is being offered from administration sources is that this condition is only temporary. It is being urged that after the finances of the Government have adjusted themselves and normal conditions have been restored that Congress will be more liberal in its allowances for the Fleet. It is being insisted that the great problem now is to save the personnel of the Fleet, and that in time the other matters will be adjusted. With this assurance Secretary Denby and the Navy Department are working to effect economies in every direction.

### PAY BILL VITAL NECESSITY

#### TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

The passage of the pay bill is a vital necessity to the Coast Guard. Under the present conditions it will be impossible to fill up the commissioned grades. There are at present forty-five vacancies in the grade of ensign of the line and twenty-eight vacancies in the same grade for engineering.

To fill these vacancies there are only seven cadets in the first class, five in the second, four in the third and five in the fourth of the line; two cadet engineers in the first class and four in the second. With the present rate of pay the Coast Guard service is not attractive enough to draw young men who can qualify for the Service. There are no ensigns at present.

Only seamen with AB certificates can qualify for service in the enlisted grade of the Coast Guard. Under the pay bill the rate of pay for AB seamen will be \$54 upon entering the Coast Guard. At the end of four years they will receive \$59.40. Unless the pay bill is passed the rate of pay of this class of enlisted men in the Coast Guard will be reduced to \$36. In competition with the merchant ships, it is asserted that the Coast Guard will not be able to secure many, if any, seamen with an AB rating. They will be forced to take boys without sufficient service afloat, which would result in lowering the standard of the Service.

### OUR FIRST AIRPLANE CARRIER

#### PLACED IN COMMISSION.

The U.S.S. Langley, our first airplane carrier, was placed in commission at Norfolk Navy Yard, March 20, with simple ceremonies. Wet and disagreeable weather curtailed part of the program, but when the band played the National Anthem and the colors were run up at the ensign's staff, there was no lack of enthusiasm among the officers and men, representing a crew of 300 and the officers of the yard and invited guests on the broad deck. Capt. W. Kenneth Riddle, captain of the yard, faced Commander Whiting, U.S.N., assigned to command the vessel, and read aloud the orders from the Navy Department. The new commander accepted the charge, then the band played. The Langley was formerly the collier Jupiter, but she was remodeled to fill the position of airplane carrier and named Langley to honor the pioneer in aviation who was laughed to ridicule, and to whom Congress refused to grant money for the perfecting of his airplane models because they were deemed "impractical." He is now to be immortalized by a ship upon the high seas.

### DOMINICAN AND HAITI

#### CAMPAIGN BADGES, U.S.N.

The campaign badges authorized under G.O. Nos. 76 and 77, Dec. 29, 1921, owing to unavoidable delay in preparing them, will not be ready for distribution until the end of the current year. The list to be submitted as directed in Par. 3 of each of the above mentioned G.O.'s should not be compiled until after Nov. 1, 1922. The above announcement was made by the Bureau of Navigation March 8.

## Weekly Review of Fighting Going On

The Bolshevik government, faced by the bloc of Allied border states—Poland, Rumania and the Little Entente—under French leadership, and decisively defeated in its project to attain a recognized international status through the Genoa conference, has again assumed a threatening attitude. In a note virtually amounting to an ultimatum, Tchitcherine warns Poland that any further transgressions of the frontier by bandits will be regarded by Moscow as an act of war. The reference in Tchitcherine's note probably bears on the Petlura invasion of the Ukraine last year which was partially launched from Polish territory.

The threatening attitude of the Soviet government toward Poland is also to be interpreted as a reaction to recently ratified military convention between France and Poland. Through the ultimatum the Bolsheviks also aim to strengthen their internal position by creating the impression that Russia is again in danger of foreign intervention.

### Central Europe.

According to Rome dispatches of March 17, military occupation of Fiume has been ordered by the Italian government. Troops from the Trieste army corps under General Sanna will be used for that purpose. This action is taken in accordance with the treaty of Rapallo, under which Italy is charged with the policing of the city.

Italian sources state that the military occupation is designed solely to insure the election of a legal government, and it is inferred that after this object has been accomplished the occupation will be terminated.

Apparently, the danger of conflict with the Jugo-Slav government over the question of Fiume has passed; Italian authorities declare that the notes submitted by that government with reference to Fiume have been entirely pacific in character. However, it seems certain that the present illogical status of the city is certain to make it a battleground for the contending interests until it becomes definitely absorbed by one or the other of the interested powers.

### The Near East.

According to Constantinople dispatches of March 16, Mustapha Kemal has gone from Angora to the general headquarters of the Turkish Nationalist army, whence he will inspect the Turkish divisions on the front preparatory to the coming offensive. The break-up of winter conditions in Anatolia is approaching and military operations on a small scale have already commenced. These facts emphasize the importance attaching to the tripartite conference on the Near East now in session in Paris.

British proposals for the settlement of this question comprise the abandonment of Anatolia by the Greeks, the delimitation of the Thracian frontier along the Enos-Media line (1912 frontier), the establishment of a special régime at Adrianople (one of the holy cities of Islam), British control of the Dardanelles, the inclusion of Mosul in the British protectorate of Mesopotamia, recognition of the Sultan as the legitimate ruler of Turkey, the conclusion of a special Turco-British treaty to counter-balance the existing Franco-Turkish treaty, and the abandonment by the Turks of Pan-Islamic propaganda in India.

Of these proposals the most important to Great Britain is the one relating to the control of the Dardanelles, the acceptance of which would insure British dominance in the affairs of the Near East. This proposal is certain to encounter strenuous French opposition unless it is compensated for by corresponding French advantages in regard to Germany and Russia.

### South Africa.

The success of the government forces in freeing Johannesburg from the grip of the striking commandos has been continued in subsequent operations. Advancing along the railroad east of Johannesburg, the troops successively captured during the period March 13-15 the rebel strong points constituted by the towns of Germiston, Boksburg, Binomi and Brackpan. On March 14 the backbone of the strike was broken by the capture of Fordsburg, the western suburb of Johannesburg, which had been one of the central points of the strike. On March 15 the South African Industrial Federation announced that the strike was at an end. Martial law was still in effect in Johannesburg on March 17.

The capture of Fordsburg is reported to have been preceded by a regular artillery bombardment, and the attacking forces advanced under the protection of a barrage. At other places the strikers were bombed by airplanes. An official summary of the operations in the Rand area makes acknowledgment of the assistance given by loyal citizens who came forward to suppress "what undoubtedly would have been a social revolution by bolsheviks, international socialists and communists."



## Army Appropriations in the House

Notwithstanding the earnest recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of War and the General of the Armies, the House on March 21 adopted the provision of the War Department appropriation bill which fixes the Army officer strength at 11,000 as against the War Department's recommendation of 13,000. Motions to fix the officer strength at 9,000, 12,000 and 13,000 were all defeated.

### Legislation by Subcommittee Opposed.

Mr. Kahn, who has been making a fight against cutting the Army to a size not considered by the Administration as consistent with the needs of national defense, made the point that the sub-committee was exceeding its constitutional authority in trying to fix the size of the Army by limiting appropriations. He argued that questions of policy regarding the Army and the Navy did not come rightfully within the province of the Appropriations Committee.

In this Mr. Kahn was supported by Representatives Greene of Vermont, Crago of Pennsylvania, Temple of Pennsylvania, Representatives Anthony of Kansas, Stafford of Wisconsin and Madden of Illinois took the opposite side.

Finally Mr. Longworth of Ohio, who presided, overruled Mr. Kahn's point of order on the ground that the sub-committee's action came within the limits of the Holman rule, which authorizes a reduction of expenditures.

The incident did not tend to decrease the feeling that the Appropriations Committee now has too much power. This matter is considered timely, as the Senate is contemplating giving its Appropriations Committee somewhat similar power.

As there must be a reduction of 1,000 officers from the present list if 11,000 is decided upon finally, Representative McKenzie of Illinois presented an amendment naming four major generals and the Surgeon General of the Army to constitute an examining board. He insisted it was only fair that if 1,000 officers had to be thrown out on the world they should have an expert board to determine their fate.

### Amendments Defeated.

Representative Jeffers of Alabama asked for a proviso that any officer rejected by the board should have access to the records in his case and the right of appeal.

The House defeated the Jeffers amendment by a vote of 87 to 54, and the McKenzie amendment by 78 to 70. The bill provides that the President shall establish regulations under which officers shall be examined for retirement.

The Appropriation Committee's cut of the enlisted strength of the Army to 115,000, either by specific provision or by means of limitation of appropriation, appears certain of adoption by the House, despite the objections of the President and the Secretary of War. There is hope, however, that the Senate will consider the needs of national preparedness, not merely the question of economy, and will raise the figures of both commissioned and enlisted strength to more nearly meet the military demands of the National Defense program.

### Will the President Veto the Bill?

It has been suggested that if the bill, when it goes to the President after passing the Senate, carries such limitations as that fixing the number of troops that may be employed at certain points, it stands a good chance of being vetoed.

A discussion of this subject occurred on March 18 between Representatives Rogers and Madden.

Mr. Rogers, referring to the paragraph which by limitation of funds fixes the maximum strength of our forces in China, in Europe, in Hawaii and the Canal Zone, asked: "Can the Congress, under the guise of a limitation on an appropriation act, constitutionally compel the President to make geographical distribution of the United States Army according to the specifications of the Congress?" He continued:

"The President is, of course, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and the Navies of the United States. If the Congress can validly and constitutionally tell him that he may not maintain more than 5,000 troops in Hawaii or Panama, it may, of course, with equal validity and constitutionality tell him that he may maintain only a fixed number upon the Texas border or upon the Great Lakes. It follows, then, that if the prohibition just quoted is to be upheld, Congress must have the right to indicate just how many troops may be maintained in given fort or garrison anywhere in the United States at a given time.

### President's Constitutional Power.

"But the Constitution says that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. If Congress can in fact regulate the movements of troops and their location from time to time in such detail as it sees fit,

what is left of the President's constitutional authority over the armies? Clearly, it is only a shadow and not the substance. The defenders of the foregoing limitation in the Army bill call attention to the fact, first, that the United States is at peace, and, second, that the limitation expressly excepts emergencies. But I reply that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army both in war and peace, and both when there is an emergency and when there is no emergency. If the limitation is valid now, it would be valid in wartime. Yet I doubt if even the hardest of the advocates of the language of the bill would care to assert that Congress during the Civil War could have told President Lincoln when and where and how to send his troops to accomplish most speedily and effectively the capture of Richmond. General Harbord (p. 1460 of hearings), one of the ablest and most respected Army officers we have, said, referring to this very thing:

"I think if you put that limitation in there you will infringe upon the constitutional prerogative of the Commander in Chief—the President."

"In my judgment, the President of the United States would feel it to be his duty—and I think it would in fact be his duty—to veto any bill containing the language in question on the grounds that it was an unconstitutional attempt by Congress to limit his constitutional rights, powers and duties." [Applause.]

On March 22, the House took up the Army bill again and made a heroic effort to dispose of it. It reached the provision fixing the strength of Panama and Hawaiian garrisons and laid it over until March 24. Efforts to increase the enlisted strength reported out of the appropriation committee were without avail, and as far as the House has proceeded on the bill, the Appropriation Committee was sustained by the usual majority.

## NAVAL ENGINEERS' BANQUET IS HELD IN WASHINGTON.

Proponents of the most efficient Navy possible under the terms of the treaties negotiated at the late Washington conference were greatly heartened by the unanimous advocacy of that principle by every speaker that addressed the 200 or more banqueters at a dinner given at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on March 18 by the American Society of Naval Engineers.

Many naval problems were discussed by the various speakers from both legislative and administrative standpoints.

Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, of Tennessee, does not agree with the method of scrapping naval ships adopted by the conference. He said: "I do not think that any of our best ships should be scrapped. I feel that we should have saved the best and commenced at the bottom and gone up instead of saving the middle class and destroying some of the best and some of the worst."

Mr. Padgett said that he hoped that "sound judgment will prevail and that no false idea of economy will destroy" the country's naval force.

Secretary of the Navy Denby told the Engineers that America has developed the best fighting ships in every class the world has ever seen. He pointed out that he had great affection for destroyers and expressed the belief that they are the greatest training schools for seamen, engineers and officers in the naval service.

Despite the reduction in the Navy agreed to at the arms conference, Mr. Denby declared that in his opinion the United States would "always have a Navy to protect the lives of American citizens and prevent great disaster from coming to this country."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt said: "The country must keep its treaty Navy. I feel that it is vital to do that from the standpoint of our defense and ideals."

Discussing "the treaty limiting naval armament," Senator L. Heister Ball of Delaware, spoke of the desirability of that agreement, but asserted that the utmost efficiency should be maintained in the naval establishment under it.

The conference, he asserted, fixed definitely the ratio of the navies of the world and "further disarmament is out of place to be considered either by the Navy Department or by Congress." True economy, he added, "must be practiced at this time, but economy that places in jeopardy our trade with foreign nations; that would fail to protect American citizens and protects us from outside aggression, is not true economy."

"We find the other nations," Senator Ball declared, "accepting the results of the conference, and granting their navies proper aid that they might become efficient, though limited in size, and I do not believe that the United States can afford to fail to do likewise. We must not lose sight of the fact that this is limitation by agreement, and we cannot afford to further disarm, even as an example to the world."

Among the other speakers were Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. and chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Admiral Coonts, Rear Admiral Griffin and Rear Admiral Robison. Comdr. F. J. Cleary was toastmaster.

## Military Societies and Clubs

### ARMY ASSOCIATION IN SACRAMENTO.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Army Association Club, held at Globin's Grill in Sacramento, Calif., March 8, a talk was given by Brig. Gen. J. J. Borree, Adjutant General, Calif. Other speakers gave short talks on general Army subjects. These gatherings are meeting with more than ordinary success; this one was, like the others before it, well attended, showing good fellowship between the National Guard, Reserve officers and members of the Regular Army, of which the association is composed.

### NEW YORK POST, ARMY ORDNANCE ASSOCIATION.

The New York post of the Army Ordnance Association, of which Brig. Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Co., is president, will meet on April 5, at 8:30 in the Engineers' building, 29 West 39th street, New York city. Brig. Gen. G. W. Burr, assistant chief of ordnance, will deliver an address on the "Purpose and Organization of the Ordnance Reserve Corps," and Brig. Gen. William Weigel, commanding 12th Corps, will address the meeting on the "Organization and Training of the Reserve Corps in the 2d Corps Area." These addresses by eminent officers intimately connected with the organization and training of the Reserve Corps should prove of unusual interest. Furthermore, plans have been made for summer training of a limited number of Reserve officers during the approaching summer training period, and the address of General Weigel should be of particular interest to those desiring such training.

### M.O. WORLD WAR.

The New York Chapter, Military Order of the World War, will hold its monthly meeting at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Monday evening, March 27, at 8:30 p.m.

The speakers will be: Hon. William J. Burns, Department of Justice—Chief of United States Secret Service; Major George Sanford Hornblower, lawyer, and J.A. of the chapter, on "Some Absurdities of Spy Catching"; Dr. Frank Fritts, former professor at Princeton University, naval officer, adviser at the Peace Conference, member of the bar, on some timely and interesting subject.

### SAN DIEGO OFFICERS' CLUB.

At a recent meeting of the Army Officers' Club of San Diego, Calif., officers were elected as follows: President, Major J. Stafford; vice president, Col. B. C. Morse; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Gatchell; directors, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Cabell, Col. E. M. Jones and Col. A. T. Balentine.

### THE CHICAGO ARNABUL.

The Army and Navy Club of Chicago is getting out a monthly bulletin which it has dubbed the Arnabul. The editors spare no one when they get busy with the harpoon. The paper is breezy and newsy and ought to be a great success. In its masthead the Arnabul announces that all blame for the publication should be laid on the following: Frank Kane, production and circulation; Jack Tierney, advertising; "Dick" Calkins, art editor, and "Bud" Morris, editor.

## Interesting War Books

Reserve Officers' Examiner, Part A (United States Infantry Association, Washington, D.C.), for the use of Reserve officers is a valuable work of 256 pages. It is of particular value in the professional examination for officers of the Reserve Corps for promotion, and was published towards this end.

The text is arranged in the form of questions and answers, printed in large, readable type. It treats of the following subjects: Administration, Military Law, Military Courtesy, Customs of the Service, Field Service Regulations and Military Hygiene.

Military Sketching and Map Reading, fourth edition, enlarged, by Major Loren C. Grieves, Inf., U.S.A. (United States Infantry Association, Washington, D.C.), has recently been issued. This revision brings the text up to the minute, including the new system of scales recently authorized by the War Department, co-ordinates and the developments in aerial photography and map reproduction.

The text includes eight lessons in map reading, ten lessons in sketching and five lessons in panoramic sketching. The work, which contains 148 pages, also outlines a training camp schedule of five lessons in map reading and five lessons in sketching. The simple methods set forth in the various lessons are such as the author has found to be the most practicable after years of experience as an instructor at the General Service Schools, garrison schools and training camps.

## Industrial Mobilization

*In keeping with the great American fallacy that the people, through the War Department, can raise an Army overnight, is the still greater but more modern one that we would be enabled to produce the required armament by the next day. The people of the United States, in the past, have been unable to understand that to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in time of war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in time of peace.*

### IMPORTANCE OF HELIUM GAS PRODUCTION.

Among those who appreciate the value of the peace-time production of war-time necessities, and the commercial use of the munitions of war, in order that those upon whom would devolve the duty of producing or of using these munitions in the time of national danger might be skilled in such production and use when the emergency is upon us, is Representative Jones of Texas.

Mr. Jones, on March 14, was speaking in the House on the Army Appropriation bill (now officially referred to as the War Department bill), H.R. 10871. He referred to the production of helium as one of the most interesting questions that has come before Congress and the country within recent years. He said:

"Helium is a distinctive element in the form of a gas that appears in other gases and is extracted therefrom. The remarkable thing is that the value of the use of the other gases for heating and lighting purposes is not injured, but, in fact, is improved by virtue of removing the helium. The helium thus removed is non-combustible, non-inflammable, odorless, and tasteless."

"The helium that is extracted is very valuable for the lighter-than-air craft. It has ninety-two per cent. of the lifting power of hydrogen and at the same time does not involve the principle danger that arises from the use of hydrogen, to wit, the tendency to combustion. When a dirigible has been filled with helium there is absolutely no danger from an incendiary bullet or from the engine, because helium does not burn."

"There are very small quantities in Canada and in Italy, but the amount is so little as to be negligible, so that for all practical purposes the United States Government has exclusive control of this kind of gas."

"Helium can be conserved and used indefinitely. It may be held in steel cylinders and stored until needed, and after it has been used in one machine can be transferred to another, and thus will last indefinitely. With the use of the natural gas of this country, which contains helium, the supply is being forever exhausted and wasted. Therefore, it is important that steps be taken to conserve the entire supply and thus to avoid the final loss of this valuable element."

"Up to a short time ago many were skeptical and made the assertion that helium could never be used commercially because of the cost of its extraction. But the tests have proven that it can be conserved at a relatively low cost, and it is expected that even the present cost will be much lowered."

"An idea of the importance of this element is gained from the fact that some months ago a group of American business men formed the American Investigation Corporation for the purpose of investigating the practicability of establishing commercial air service with large rigid airships in this and other countries, and so satisfactory have been their investigations that the formation of a gigantic corporation for commercial air navigation has been announced, with such business men as Benedict Crowell; Owen D. Young, vice president of the General Electric Co.; Marshall Field the third; H. B. Mellon, of the Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, and brother of the present Secretary of the Treasury; and a number of other successful business men of this country. Their plans involve the securing of a large number of dirigibles, for the present to be fabricated in Germany and transported and set up in this country. The largest ones are designed to provide accommodation for 100 passengers, as well as for mail and express. It is announced to be the plan to build ships for lines to South America and Europe when the facilities for complete construction have been arranged. It is not planned to use hydrogen gas but helium in these gigantic dirigibles, which it is asserted will replace the lighter machines of the various types."

"No two countries have the same great natural resources. Our country, any country, should conserve and develop its own. The theory of yesterday, proved by practice to-day, is the basis of development for to-morrow. I know not what discoveries or inventions will be made in the infinite sea of the future, but I do know that any nation's natural resources are among its greatest assets and are its sources of supply. If America is to hold her rightful place in the vanguard of nations she should not, she must not sit supinely by and see this great element wasted."



# AVIATION

While we have always talked of three dimensions, and while we think we are three dimensional-creatures, the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distances to which we have been accustomed when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimension for all practical purposes remained an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploitation of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions.

## EMERGENCY SEAPLANE RADIO TRANSMITTER.

One of the greatest dangers to seaplanes flying over the ocean has been greatly lessened by recent radio developments by the Navy; namely, the emergency transmitting equipment now carried on multi-motored machines which permits the sending of radio messages when a plane has been forced to land on the water.

The recent forced landing of a plane off the Florida coast will serve well to illustrate the value of his development. Had one of our Navy F5L seaplanes had such an accident, she could have sent a radio message immediately and assistance rushed to the plane. The plane could have been found more easily by the rescue vessel not only because her position was known, but also because the kite which is part of the equipment would be visible at greater distances than the plane on the water.

Formerly a plane could use its radio only while in the air, with the antenna, consisting of 200 or 300 feet of wire, trailing behind the plane. Of course, when the plane landed this antenna could no longer be used. A second antenna, however, was available on some planes, permanently rigged on the upper wing, but only very short ranges could be obtained on this "skid fin antenna," about ten or fifteen miles. With the new apparatus the ranges obtainable on the water are in general twenty-five per cent. greater than those in the air.

The equipment for this transmission is very simple, weighing only a few pounds. There are two kites, one for stronger and one for light breezes, and a reel of specially light antenna wire. When necessary to send a message from the water the radio generator is put in the wind stream of the good motor, if it were not there already, and the antenna wire flown from the appropriate kite. A canvas screen rigged in the wind stream concentrates its force on the wind-driven generator fan, so that, with the motor running slowly, the radio generator will develop full power for sending messages. This work has been done through the Bureau of Engineering by the Anacostia Air Station radio laboratory. Commander Taylor and Lieut. C. D. Palmer have done most of the field and design work in this connection.

## AIR CAMERA MAPS NEW YORK IN SIXTY-NINE MINUTES.

New York city has been mapped from the air in sixty-nine minutes. The announcement was made by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, which reported the success of an experiment with a new type of aerial camera perfected by Sherman M. Fairchild. Working from a height of 10,000 feet, the photographer snapped 100 photographs of that number of sections of the city. These photographs, fitted together, form a clear mosaic of an area of thirty-two square miles, showing every street and building and even the vehicles and persons that were moving. An electric timing device is one of the improvements in the new camera.

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO.

The Mexican government appears to be much interested in the establishment of regular air schedules on several important routes in Mexico, for which they have signified their willingness to offer the usual inducements, according to information given out by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. The routes which have been determined upon as being economically desirable are as follows:

1. From Mexico City to Guadalupe, then to Mazatlan by way of Tepic, and return by way of Durango. The postal department will pay for the transportation of mail over this route and the Federal government will furnish a subsidy.
2. From Mexico City to Tampico, direct, and return. Post office rates, and Federal subsidy.
3. From Vera Cruz to Campeche by way of Puerto Mexico and Carmen; return by the same route. Postal rates and the Federal subsidy will be furnished for service to Campeche only as a railroad connects Campeche with Progreso, though it is thought that it would be frequently profitable to continue service as far as Progreso, in spite of the railroad. It has been indicated that the states of Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas would offer a monthly subsidy for the continuation of this line to Matamoros, though no Federal subsidy could be expected.

It is said that \$300,000 would be sufficient capital for a company to maintain

bi-weekly departures each way on all the above routes, including the original outlay for equipment.

The Compania Mexicana de Transportacion Aerea, S.A., has relinquished its mail contract from Mexico City to Tampico, and is concentrating its service on the carrying of pay rolls, in the Tampico oil district.

## COMMERCIAL AIR LINES.

The possibility of traveling by airship express from one American city to another as early as the summer of 1923 is a prospect held out to the public in the announcement of the recent formation of a corporation to be known as the General Air Service. Among the incorporators is Benedict Crowell, formerly Assistant Secretary of War and now president of the Crowell and Little Construction Co. of Cleveland and president of the Aero Club of America. Other men interested in the enterprise are L. V. Benet, president of the Hotchkiss Co.; Owen D. Young, vice president of the General Electric Co., New York; Marshall Field 3d, Col. Charles De Forest Chandler, U.S.A., retired; Snowden A. Fahnestock, E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Co.; Samuel McRoberts, R. B. Mellon, of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh; Theodore Pratt, of the Standard Oil Co.; Franklin D. Roosevelt; Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburgh, and David Goodrich, of New York.

Before going ahead with the incorporation of the General Air Service, which will be the manufacturing and operating company, the men interested in the project formed what was known as the American Investigation Corporation for the purpose of investigating the practicability of the establishment of commercial air service with large rigid airships in this and neighboring countries. In their investigations the representatives of the corporation had the co-operation and assistance of Dr. Johann Schuette, of the Schuette-Lanz Airship Co. of Germany, and his corps of engineers, also various engineers and associates of other airship authorities of Europe. Dr. Schuette had been in America in the spring of 1920, as had officials of the Zeppelin Co., and the information gained from them was of material service in the first formal step—the organization of the American Investigation Corporation.

## AERONAUTICAL C. OF C. ELECTS.

The board of governors of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., at a meeting at the executive offices, 501 5th avenue, New York city, March 15, elected the following officers: President, Grover C. Loening, president of the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Co.; first vice president, Charles F. Redden, president, Aeromarine Airways, Inc.; second vice president, C. C. Witmer, president, Airship Manufacturing Co. of America; treasurer, B. E. Bushnell, director of Sales, Stewart Hartshorn Co.; secretary and general manager, S. S. Bradley, Manufacturers Aircraft Association, Inc.; assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, Luther K. Bell.

## The Horse

### GENERAL PERSHING ON THE VALUE OF THE HORSE IN WAR.

When the War Department Appropriation bill (H.R. 10871) was before the House on March 18, Representative Hill, speaking on the item of appropriation for the Cavalry School, took occasion to read to the House a letter recently written by General Pershing to the editor of the Rider and Driver, on the subject of the horse and the mounted arm of the Service. The letter follows:

War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington.

Dear Mr. Taylor, eq., Editor the Rider and Driver, New York, N.Y.

In reference to your letter of Feb. 8 concerning the Times editorial that comments on the fact that Marshal Foch, a carefully trained and expert horseman, did not ride a horse during the war in France, but used an automobile for ordinary transportation, it seems almost unnecessary to confirm so obvious a truth.

Of course he used an automobile; so do I, and so, in fact, did every other commander of whatever grade who could get an automobile. Just as the truck superseded the legs of the infantryman, so did the automobile supersede the horse, wherever passable roads made the substitution possible. And for the longer journeys, the railway train was substituted for the truck

and automobile. It was merely a matter of availability. The fastest means of transport was always used.

But this by no means indicates that the horse has been rendered obsolete for war, nor has it any bearing on the question. The great events that followed the British retreat from Mons obscured for the time being the recognition due the little Cavalry force commanded by General Allenby, that so gallantly faced the German masses in their advance. In the light of present knowledge their operations deserve to be listed among the greatest epics of the war.

General von Kluck compliments General Allenby's Cavalry on this occasion by indirection thus: "On the occasion of the pursuit of the British Army after Mons and their skillful and successful retreat, the chief factor that enabled it to escape was that my army lacked the effective means of making it stand and fight, namely, the three divisions that composed Marwitz Cavalry Corps." It must be remembered that Allenby had but five brigades, less than 7,000 sabers, to oppose the whole strength of Von Kluck's army of not less than 150,000 men.

The front in France stabilized with the digging in of the German armies. From then until 1918 the struggle was a negation of war; neither side could move the other; there were no flanks, no penetrations, no openings for the employment of Cavalry. During these years tactics was based on an unlimited artillery, firing by the map with never-failing supplies of ammunition. In March, 1918, the Germans, realizing that an artillery war would never end, decided upon open warfare tactics in three powerful offensives sought to break through the allied defense, only to fall in each drive because they had no Cavalry available to exploit their successes. General Ludendorff says of this: "In the March, 1918, offensive I felt seriously handicapped by the lack of Cavalry."

The course of the war in France was dictated by a wonderful network of interlarded roads that permitted the masses of men engaged to be fed and supplied on a scale never before even dreamed of, and possible only because of the roads. No such system of roads exists anywhere else in the world; nowhere else are such tactics possible. On the eastern fronts—Poland, Rumania, Syria, Macedonia, Mesopotamia and Palestine—Cavalry was an arm of the greatest importance, constantly being employed, yielding great successes to the armies that possessed it in superior numbers, demonstrating again and again the truth of Marshal Haig's epigram, "Other arms may win battles; only Cavalry can make them worth winning."

The horse remains the most economical, most flexible means that exists for increasing the mobility of the individual soldier. There is not in the world to-day an officer of distinction, recognized as an authority in military matters in a broad way, who does not declare with emphasis that Cavalry is as important an arm to-day as it has ever been, who does not urge the maintenance of a body of Cavalry of suitable size, always ready for campaign, prepared to perform for its country the signal service rendered by General Allenby's little force in 1914.

Very truly yours,  
JOHN J. PERSHING,  
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

## MAN-O-WAR SERVICE DONATED.

Samuel D. Riddle, owner of the famous Man-o-War, in order to assist the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps in its breeding work, donated a service of Man-o-War to one selected mare. The Remount Service, while it has a number of excellent half and three-quarter bred mares, did not possess a really high class thoroughbred mare suitable for this purpose. A. B. Hancock, of Paris, Ky., realizing this condition, has loaned for a year the mare Star Puss by Jim Gaffney out of the good race mare Star Jasmine by Ogden and she out of Star Cat by Imp. Star Shoot. Star Jasmine won the Latonia Cup at two and one-quarter miles. The Remount Service is, therefore, deeply indebted to both these noted horsemen and breeders, Mr. Riddle and Mr. Hancock, and through their generosity will certainly secure a foal of great value for its breeding operations.

## Sport

### 4TH CORPS AREA BOXING.

A boxing and wrestling tournament for the championship of the 4th Corps Area at Fort Benning, Ga., in which twenty-eight competitors were entered from five posts in the corps area, resulted in the following decisions:

Boxing, bantamweight champion, Pvt. W. J. Keenan, Fort Benning; featherweight, Pvt. J. J. Reilly, Fort Benning; lightweight, Pvt. A. DeRose, Fort Benning; welterweight, Corpl. J. J. Williford, Carlstrom Field, Fla.; middleweight, Sergt. F. Sebukaty, Fort Benning; light heavyweight, Corpl. J. J. McDonald, Fort Benning.

Wrestling, lightweight champion, Pvt. S. Penn, Camp Bragg; welterweight, Pvt. C. J. Myers, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; middleweight, Pvt. F. O. Evans, Camp Jesup; light heavyweight, Pvt. G. Lasher, Fort Benning; heavyweight, Private Solaso, Carlstrom Field.

## NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETICS.

Naval Academy athletes closed the Annapolis portion of their winter season in a satisfactory manner on March 18. The wrestling, gymnastic and fencing teams scored overwhelming victories. The season will come to a close with several events in which the midshipmen will participate away from Annapolis.

The Naval wrestlers closed the season by winning from Massachusetts Tech by 28 to 3. Tech gave a stiff battle in every bout, and in one of the three teams to win a bout from the Naval Academy this sea-

son. The other five were defeated by clean scores. In all, the midshipmen wrestlers have won fifty-three of fifty-six bouts in which they contested, probably the best record made by a college team.

Columbia, the next contender for championship honors with the sword last year, failed to give the Naval Academy, title winners, much opposition last Saturday. The visitors took one of the nine bouts with fells and lost all of those with saber and dueling swords. The best work for the Navy was done by Becker and Shears with the fells and Guider with the saber. Benceo, who won the only bout for Columbia, was by far the best of the visitors, giving all of his opponents much difficulty.

The local gymnastic season ended with a victory by the Naval Academy over New York University of 45 to 9. The meet was featured by the remarkable work of Pearson, of the Navy team, and winner of the general championship of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association last year. He entered five events, and took three firsts, a second and a third place.

## BOXING ON HIGH PLANE.

On account of the general discussion in collegiate athletic circles as to the advisability of holding boxing competitions between college teams, it is interesting to note the complete success that has attended the U.S. Military Academy's venture into that sport. Critics have raised the point that a competition which involves such an elemental and individual partisanship as boxing, could not be rid of the unsportsmanlike details that obtain in the professional sport. They were likewise dubious about the physical part, the danger to the health of the participants. These points have been completely refuted in the contests held at West Point.

There can be no doubt as to the success of the Army boxing season from the standpoint of clean sportsmanship and, incidentally, of overcoming their opponents. Meets were held with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Springfield College, Pennsylvania State College, and the University of Pennsylvania, all of which the Army won. The cadets were represented in the 115-pound class by Dugan and Thompson; 125-pound class by Meister; 135-pound class by Harmony and Marcus; 145-pound class by McInerney and Ascher; 160-pound class by Burnett; 175-pound class by Maglin, and the unlimited class by Davidson (Capt.) and Grombach.

The technical and physical training of the team were entirely in the hands of "Billy" Cavanaugh, instructor of boxing at the U.S. Military Academy, and his is the credit for the undoubted superiority along those lines.

The Signal success of the season does not lie in the striking victories of the team itself, but in their contribution, together with that of the corps, toward clean sportsmanship. This is best evidenced by the following comments:

William H. Roop, the veteran sports editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, stated in a sport editorial "Dual boxing tournaments held thus far by the Intercollegiate Association this season have proved two things: First, that no matter how strenuous may be the contest, it can be fought and decided entirely free from clinching, which has made the professional sport oftentimes disgusting; second, a dual meet, no matter how close or exciting, can be conducted without any disorder."

"It was not thought this could be accomplished. It had a splendid test at West Point on Saturday. The United States Military Academy team was pitted against State College. . . . All fourteen men represented the highest type of physical development. Each was trained to the minute in the parlance of the ring. No one could boast of a sure victory at the finish. To be sure, West Point won six of the seven contests, but there were two of these conquests that were awarded to the cadets by the proverbial eyelash margins. In view of the closeness of the matches and the incidental excitement among the cadets of having the bouts in the home ring, one would naturally expect some little disregard of what may appear to be rigid rules. It was not so at West Point. It has not been so at any of the intercollegiate matches."

"Sportsmanship at West Point on Saturday was ideal. The State College winner was cheered as lustily, in fact, more so, if such could be, as the victorious cadets and each visitor received an ovation as he entered and left the ring. Intercollegiate boxing has come to stay."

The Log of the U.S. Naval Academy stated: "Army not only has a team of wonderful fighters, but she has more than that, she has a team of exceptional men, men who are clean fighters, true sportsmen and lovers of sport for sport's sake. In view of this one does not wonder at the completeness of their last victory. Upon his return from the meet at West Point, Spike Webb said of the Army team: 'In all my experience with boxing I have seldom seen a team display greater boxing ability, better judgment, stronger spirit, or more sportsmanship than the West Point boxing team that defeated the Penn State boxers last week.'"

These comments, by expert observers, show how thoroughly the cadets are endeavoring to put amateur boxing in its proper place in college sport.



## VOICE OF THE SERVICES

The Constitution of the United States makes all able-bodied males part of the unorganized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war showed the immense value of the work done by the Organized Militia. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinions on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor. The AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these letters.

## RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

## TO THE EDITOR:

Much has been said about the retired enlisted men, who were on active duty and who served as commissioned officers during the war with Germany. They, however, were provided for with warrant rank after the war. They were loyal and experienced men and doubtless deserved all if not more than they got.

Little has been said about the retired enlisted men who were on active duty during the war with Germany, and because of no fault of their own, such as the signing of the armistice, did not serve as commissioned officers. After the war these unfortunates reverted to the retired list with the same rank and pay they received before they went to war.

The passage of the following bill would be highly appreciated by those for whom it was drawn. It was presented last year and it is hoped it will be renewed (67th Congress, first session, H.R. 5524) "A bill authorizing all retired enlisted men who were on active duty status during the period of the war with Germany, and who did not serve as commissioned officers, to be returned to the retired list and to receive the full pay and allowances of the grade they held during the war." By Mr. Johnson, of South Dakota, April 29, 1921—referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

I would suggest that those who are interested and appreciate Mr. Johnson's good intentions would do well to so express themselves and apply for copies of the bill.

## ONE OF THEM.

## COURTESY TO OFFICERS.

## TO THE EDITOR:

San Francisco evidences its hospitality in many ways, notably in that the Commercial Club extends honorary membership to duly vouched for or introduced retired officers residing in this vicinity and to active officers temporarily on duty here. This courtesy having been extended to me while visiting here for the winter, I take pleasure in evidencing my appreciation, by thus bringing the information to other retired officers, who are welcome to address me on the subject care of P. P. Paschel, of the real estate firm, Baldwin and Powell, 318 Kearny street, San Francisco, Calif. For any such—as also active officers—there are no dues nor initiation fees. My general recollection is, that New Orleans is the only other city in the United States where such courtesy is permanently extended, beyond the usual two weeks' visiting card.

J. E. BLOOM, Major, U.S.A., Ret.

## UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

## TO THE EDITOR:

I have read with interest the various letters in your JOURNAL relating to the status of officers in the Reserve Corps. In your issue of Jan. 21 you have published the new uniform regulations and there is one proviso therein which emphasizes the apparent reluctance of the Regular Army officer to admit the Reserve officer to full equality as an officer.

The regulation I refer to prohibits a Reserve officer from wearing his uniform outside of the limits of the United States except on the occasion of some military ceremony, and then only after his right to wear the uniform has been attested by the nearest military attaché.

According to the Army bill of 1920 the Army of the United States is composed of three divisions, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, and it has been stated at various times that all officers have an equal status no matter which division they are commissioned in. Why, then, should the invidious distinction be made in uniform regulations, whereby officers in the Regular Army and National Guard when overseas, and not on active duty, may wear uniform on military occasions at their own discretion while Reserve officers must have their status attested?

My opinion is that the regulations should be the same for all officers and if any fail to obey the regulations they can be appropriately punished.

COLONEL.

## A WORD FOR ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

## TO THE EDITOR:

Men in every branch of the Service have had their arguments brought to the attention of the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with the exception of the Army field clerk. This class has been in existence but a few short years, yet in that time has not only proved its worth but has at the same time received many comments as to the reason why such a

valuable class of personnel should have discrimination made against it.

A few of the facts will make the above self-evident to all. In the first place, there is no fair method of grading the Army field clerk either by examinations or with reference to length of service. It is only fair to all that either one method or the other be adopted whereby the field clerk might be rated for advancement to the very few grades to which he is eligible.

At the present time when a recommendation is made for the promotion of an Army field clerk by his immediate commanding officer The A.G.A. informs him that there is no vacancy in that grade, and there the matter ends. This is unfair, inasmuch as at some future date another may be recommended and it just so happens that a vacancy may be open at the time and the last man recommended receives the promotion.

Either give us a list compiled from the grades made in our last examination, or else grade us according to length of service. This in itself is but little to ask and it will relieve a lot of discontentment among the A.F.C. personnel at large.

AN ARMY FIELD CLERK.

## CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

## TO THE EDITOR:

Now that we are getting instalments of the new uniform regulations it is only natural that new ideas come into our heads as to what should be the evening wear of officers stationed on posts, in camps and at some of our overseas stations. It must be admitted that practically all such officers are of a mind that the continued wear of the olive drab service, alternating only in the case of many officers with a pair of pajamas, is tiresome. In China or in Alaska, for instance, the season when the olive drab may be changed in the evening for a white uniform is not long, varying from three or four months in China to three or four days in Alaska. In many of the northern stations in the States this holds true, too.

Under present regulations there are occasions when an officer may discard his working clothes. If one engages in athletics one may wear an appropriate costume; if one goes on leave or visits the nearby town, one may wear civilian clothes, and in these cases permission is extended to cover the time on the military reservation required in traveling without delay the distance from residence to the reservation limits. Officers on duty elsewhere than at posts or camps have just the opposite conditions. An officer on duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard, or at some institution on R.O.T.C. duty, wears his uniform but part of the day, some of that time being included in the trip to and from his place of duty. Which is as it should really be.

Some officers want a return to the blue, either one or all of the old uniforms. Other officers do not want to go back to the blue. But something must be done to relieve the situation. At present in order to get out the olive drab for an evening an officer must go to the city. He cannot dress for dinner unless he dines off the post. Absurd? Why, of course it is. Yet the mere fact that an officer is not required to wear some sort of olive drab while playing tennis or baseball admits that inherently there is no objection to "cits" being seen on a military reservation. Why not permit the wearing of civilian clothes on or off reservations when not on actual duty? Must an officer wear a uniform to be an officer? After leaving the office at four or five o'clock, why must olive drab, or blue for that matter, be required? As it is, Sam Browne belts are ruining the furniture.

NOTEIN.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL MIND.

## TO THE EDITOR:

It is to laugh, this Congressional "mind." Congress won't ratify the treaties, but in its naive way, it "figures" there will be no more wars, because it says there will be none, which in its sublime estimation makes such a satisfactory "reason" for cutting the Services to the point of absurdity. No Army, no Navy, no treaties, no nothing, which if spelled "know," would sum it all up very nicely.

## DISGUSTED ARMY WOMAN.

## AN IMPROVED PAPER.

## TO THE EDITOR:

Please find enclosed four dollars for a renewal of subscription to ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Feb. 21, 1922, to Feb. 21, 1923. I wish to thank you for your efforts to improve this paper. The improvement is something wonderful and the paper well worth the price.

WILTON A. WARD,  
Master Sergt., Ord. Dept.

## NATIONAL GUARD

## FEDERALIZATION OF N.G. UNITS.

The following National Guard organizations were extended Federal recognition during the week March 6-11, 1922:

Alabama—55th Machine Gun Squadron, Cavalry; Hqs. and Hqs. Detachment, Andalusia, 2 officers, 34 men.

Idaho—186th Infantry: Co. L (converted from Service Troop, 116th Cav.), Pocatello (no strength given). 116th Cavalry: Service Troop (converted from Co. L, 186th Inf.), Caldwell (no strength given).

Indiana—152d Infantry: Service Co. (present Service Company to be transferred to another Infantry unit), Portland, 4 officers, 51 men; Co. H (former Co. H stationed at Windfall disbanded), Anderson, 2 officers, 56 men.

Maine—152d Field Artillery: Hqs. Detachment and Combat Train, 1st Bath, Houlton, 6 officers, 62 men.

Massachusetts—181st Infantry: Co. B, Hudson, 2 officers, 51 men. 101st Field Artillery: Medical Dept. Detachment, Allston, 5 officers, 29 men.

New Hampshire—172d Field Artillery: Hqs. Detachment and Combat Train, 1st Bath, Manchester, 7 officers, 56 men.

Ohio—112th Engineers: Co. F (served in World War as Co. F, 1st Engrs.), Cleveland, 3 officers, 50 men.

Texas—141st Infantry: Co. I, El Campo, 3 officers, 54 men. 144th Infantry: Howitzer Co., Athens, 2 officers, 50 men; Co. B, Mineola, 3 officers, 59 men.

Vermont—172d Infantry: Hqs. Co., Brattleboro, 1 officer, 57 men.

Louisiana—156th Infantry: Co. M, Lafayette, 3 officers, 50 men.

## COMMUNITY INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, in a circular letter dated March 4 publishes an instructive article by Lieut. Col. William S. Faulkner, Inf., U.S.A., senior instructor on duty with the Texas National Guard. It is entitled "Concerning National Guard Commanders, Their Units, Community Interest."

General Rickards states that the article is considered of such merit as to warrant its being published for the information of the entire National Guard.

## NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

The increase in recruiting for all arms of the National Guard during the month of February was gratifying to the Militia Bureau, 3,001 new names being added to the rosters. The aggregate strength of the state organizations on Feb. 28 was 144,668 officers and men.

New York, which had the lead for a long time in the number of men obtained, lost 447 men. Virginia jumped into the limelight by securing 775 new men, Texas was second with 558, Oklahoma slipped from sixth place in January to third place in February, gaining 369, fourth place is claimed by Kansas, gaining 258.

The states increasing their enlisted personnel during February indicate that the increase in recruiting of the Guard is representative of all sections of the country with the exception of New England and the Far West. This is taken as a favorable omen by the officials in the Militia Bureau, and the hope is expressed that the March recruiting will put the aggregate strength of the state organizations over the 150,000 figure.

## 107TH NEW YORK—COL. W. H. HAYES.

The 107th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. (old 7th), Col. Wade H. Hayes, was reviewed in its armory in New York city on the night of March 13 by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G., the ceremony being a memorable one. The review commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the enlistment of General O'Ryan in Co. G, 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., and his completion of twenty-five years of continuous service.

Many notable persons were in the large audience, which taxed the capacity of the armory and the regiment made a fine appearance. During the ceremonies General O'Ryan was decorated by Senator Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, as a commander in the Order of Mauriziano, awarded by King Victor Emanuel in recognition of the important services rendered to the cause of the Allied armies by the 27th Division, U.S.A., commanded by General O'Ryan. He also received a New York state decoration for twenty-five years' service, the latter being presented by Brig. Gen. J. L. Kincaid, The Adjutant General, on behalf of the Governor. In addition, General O'Ryan was presented with the Cross of Honor of the 107th Infantry by Colonel Hayes and with a bronze bust of himself made by the Italian sculptor del Piatta. The latter presentation was made by Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War, who served on the staff of General O'Ryan on the battlefield. The bust was presented on behalf of many friends of the General.

General Kincaid in the name of the Governor also conferred upon Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.N.G., retired, the State Conspicuous Service Cross for his services with New York troops.

The officers of the old 27th Division staff present included: Brig. Gen. F. W. Ward, Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, H. S. Sternberger, W. C. Montgomery and

F. M. Waterbury, Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead, J. L. Kincaid, W. R. Wright, E. McLeer, Jr., and J. J. Daly.

Other special guests present were Major Gens. R. L. Bullard and Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gens. J. W. Lester, J. Robb, George A. Wingate and DeW. C. Weld, Col. Thomas Fairservis, Sydney Grant, J. J. Byrne, and R. Sheldon and Capt. J. A. Walsh.

General O'Ryan was paid high compliments for his military services by the Italian Ambassador, by Colonel Hayes and by General Kincaid in public addresses and he in turn praised the 107th Infantry on its enviable record of some 115 years.

## KENTUCKY.

Col. H. H. Denhardt, in command of the troops of the Kentucky National Guard, ordered out recently to preserve order during the strike of workmen at the Newport Rolling Mills, just across the river from Cincinnati, accomplished good work as did also the officers and men under him.

In addition to preserving order, several hundred bootleggers were indicted in a clean-up campaign and also some city and county officials charged with failure to enforce the law. Colonel Denhardt is a veteran of the A.E.F. Tanks were placed at the Andrews street plant.

## NEW JERSEY.

"We are more than pleased to be able to welcome Capt. Silas W. Robertson, Cav., U.S.A., as our new instructor," writes a member of the 102d Cav., N.J.N.G. "Captain Robertson is fresh from duty on the Mexican border and is well qualified to teach us many of the 'tricks' of the game as it is played under actual field conditions."

"While the Captain will be regimental instructor only until the return of Lieut. Col. A. F. Commiskey, Cav., U.S.A., who is at present at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, we can congratulate ourselves due to the fact that the Captain will continue on duty as assistant instructor and will have his permanent station with the 2d Squadron at Newark."

## OREGON.

The Oregon National Guard has been leading the Washington National Guard for the past year in the percentage of authorized troops being maintained. For the month of January the average attendance at drill for the National Guard of Oregon was sixty-five per cent. The Oregonians also went into camp last summer with eighty-six per cent. of their enlisted and commissioned personnel. Washington, of course, has led Oregon in number of men enrolled in the Guard, but its larger quota brings its percentage down below that of its neighbor state.

"It would do a great deal to stimulate interest in the Guard and friendly rivalry, if athletic and rifle teams from the units across the Columbia river could meet occasionally," says Adjutant General Thompson of Washington. "It is to be hoped that steps will be taken, before long, to bring competition of this kind about. As long as keen rivalry of a wholesome kind can be maintained between Oregon and Washington, the Guard units of both states will benefit."

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The headquarters of the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, is issuing a division bulletin in order to furnish a means of notifying the officers and men of the division on matters of military interest not of a character covered by official orders.

No. 1, dated March 8, deals with news of general interest, and quotes a portion of the address delivered by Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, at the recent annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which was published in full in our issue of March 11.

## VIRGINIA.

The Military Board of Virginia with the approval of the Militia Bureau of the War Department has settled upon the schedule of summer training for the National Guard as follows:

The Infantry will encamp at Virginia Beach by regiments, the dates being Aug. 10 to Aug. 24 and May 26 to Sept. 9. There is a rifle range at this place which will render the camp site all the more valuable.

Field Artillery units will encamp at Camp Eustis, where there is an excellent artillery range, from Aug. 6 to 20.

Coast Artillery organizations will encamp at Fort Monroe from July 30 to Aug. 13.

There will be field training for the tanks at Camp Meade, Md., from Aug. 6 to 20. An instruction camp for officers and N.C.O. and selected privates will be held at Virginia Beach from June 19 to 23, inclusive.

The Guard is larger now than at any time in its history in time of peace.



## EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—Camille Flammarion.

## Politics and Pacifism Not Economy

THE last few years have been a difficult period from a financial point of view for the country. The desire of the country that the Government exercise economy in all its expenses has been insistent and cannot but have the sympathy of every reasonable person.

The Administration's frank recognition of the lack of business methods within the government led to the establishment of the budget system under the able direction of General Dawes. The various departments of the Government put forth every effort to show the country and to show Congress that they were fully in sympathy with the desire for economy and the necessity of keeping within their budgets. The War and Navy Departments, led by their respective secretaries, have been more than loyal to this policy in applying the pruning knife to the expenditures recommended for them.

The Navy is the first line of defense of the country. In addition to having to face the cuts inevitable after a war this Service was confronted with the demand that its building program, well under way, which would have made us the first sea power of the world, be cut as a result of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. The Navy Department knows, as does every other naval and military student, that the treaties coming from the Arms Conference relatively increase the strength of the Japanese navy, and therefore give her an opportunity in case of war which she could not possibly have had, had the respective building program been completed. In spite of this fact both departments have shown themselves ready loyally to meet the desires of the Administration to make what Mr. Lodge himself has called an experiment in the direction of peace in the Pacific.

## Cutting the Personnel

Mr. Denby's recommendation of an enlisted personnel of 90,000 for the Navy is a figure somewhat below the number generally considered necessary to keep the fleet authorized by the Arms Conference in a state of efficiency. It cannot therefore be criticized on the score of extravagance.

It has been shown again and again by the best authorities that our battle fleet was not at the proper state of efficiency with respect to its personnel during the war. This was due to the fact that the trained officers and enlisted personnel had to be widely dispersed in order to handle the partially trained Reservists who manned our greatly increased war and merchant fleet during the period of hostilities. In other words, when the fleet should have been ready to fight with its personnel at maximum efficiency, it was engaged in the training of personnel which should take place in peace time.

In spite of all this, the House Naval Committee wishes to fix the maximum authorized enlisted strength of the Navy at 86,000, while the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations wishes to cut it to 65,000. Both committees wish to cut down the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

These committees are perfectly willing to reduce the personnel of the Navy to a point where its fighting efficiency cannot be maintained, but they show no desire to cut down the enormous and unnecessary overhead due to the maintenance of many navy yards and stations for which the Navy has no use either in peace or in war, but which each community wishes to hold onto because of the money in trade it brings in.

For half a century every plan which has come up in Congress by which the Regular Army should be raised to an adequate first line strength has been met by the opposition with a demand for a small Regular Army and a large force of

citizen soldiers. Those who have opposed an adequate first line Regular or professional army have professed to be ready to go to any extent to develop a force of citizen soldiers.

## Not Yet Satisfied

After the war the scheme proposed by the War Department, of a Regular Army large enough to be the real basis of the Army of the United States and the force in which all citizens would get their training, was put aside in 1920 in favor of the amendments to the National Defense act. The amended National Defense act provided for an Army of the United States made up of a relatively small Regular force, the National Guard and a Reserve force. In other words, it was absolutely in accordance with the idea of those who have always opposed an adequate first line Regular or professional army.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks; General Pershing, the General of the Armies and Chief of Staff; Major General Harbord, the Deputy Chief of Staff; the General Staff, all departments and all corps area commanders have been engaged in loyally carrying out the provisions of this amended National Defense act and in making it evident to officers who did not believe that it provided for adequate defense that it was the policy of the Government and must be carried out. This act makes the Regular Army a force to provide the garrisons needed in peace time, to act in case of considerable civil disorder and to train the National Guard and the Reservists.

For this purpose 175,000 men are none too many. A force of 175,000 men can in no way be considered an adequate force of first line troops. A Regular Army of this size plus a National Guard of 450,000, the strength of that force provided for under the amended National Defense act, is hardly adequate for any real emergency. In his efforts to more than meet demands for economy, Secretary Weeks asked for a Regular Army of 150,000. General Pershing for the same reason proposed a reduction from 17,000, the authorized strength of the officers' corps, to 13,000.

The House Appropriation Committee wishes to cut the personnel of the Regular Army to 115,000 enlisted men and 11,000 officers. Not content with desiring to cut the Regular Army below a strength which will permit it to carry out the provisions of the National Defense act, the Appropriation Committee wishes to cut the appropriations for the National Guard and for the Reserve forces.

At the same time, not the slightest interest has been shown by Congress in the recommendations of the Secretary of War that the overhead expenditures of the Army be cut down by the elimination of many of the 250 Army posts scattered throughout the country, which are not only unnecessary but take considerable funds for their maintenance and necessitate the splitting of the Regular Army into such small groups to take care of them that their efficiency as tactical units is, in many cases, almost entirely eliminated. This for the reason that many units perform nothing but guard and police duty, thus having no time to receive proper military instructions themselves or to give it to others.

The disgust of the man enlisted to be a soldier who finds that he is a policeman, gardener and a caretaker is only natural.

## Still Holding Real Estate

Nine months ago the Secretary of War asked authority from Congress to dispose of approximately one hundred pieces of real estate, all unnecessary for military purposes; this in addition to the unnecessary Army posts. The authority has not yet been received.

The overhead of the Army to-day is about \$2,000 per man per year as against \$1,000 before the war. There is nothing in the bill so far to indicate the desire of

the Appropriations Committee to reduce this excessive overhead in the manner pointed out by the Secretary of War.

The more the proposed cuts in the Army and Navy are examined and the more the attitude of the Congressmen proposing and supporting them is investigated, the more evident it must be to any reasonable man that the attitude of these individuals is not prompted by a desire to have an adequate economical National Defense in accordance with the treaties coming from the Arms Conference and the amended National Defense Act of 1920; the more it is evident that these Congressmen are solely actuated by a desire to apparently work for economy while in reality leaving untouched unnecessary expenses of local interest which should be cut off; the more it is apparent that many of them are yielding to demands from pacifist elements whose ideas can only lead to an unnecessarily long list of dead and wounded in the next war, as it did in the last; the more it is apparent that they are not conscientiously trying to carry out their duty towards the country as honest American citizens, but are merely trying to hold their place in Congress regardless of what happens to the country as a whole.

"There were a few typographical errors in the last issue of the Bulletin," says an announcement in the U.S.S. Mississippi Bulletin. Whereat the editors of the world arise en masse and remark there is nothing original in that.

John Adams said that "the national defense is one of the cardinal duties of a statesman." Another proof that we have more politicians than statesmen.

Chief water tender ought to be a good rating in the "prohibition navy."

There are no Congressional districts at sea; so a fleet under way is of no use to the average Congressman. A navy on Podunk Creek, however, would be a great thing for the Nation!

## Reaction Against Reduction of Army and Navy Is Growing

(Continued from page 698.)

at the polls the coming November—the opportunity to cast a vote of rebuke against the party in power, and to cast that vote in numbers sufficient to give us in the place of the present House a house controlled by men who in matters of foreign policy and national defense put their country before their party."

New York Tribune, March 5: "The President asks for a Regular strength in 1922-23 of 130,000 men. That is the minimum of sound military economy and of national requirements."

Chicago Tribune, March 6: "The condition of the world is not so peaceful and filled with brotherly love that we can afford to throw away all our weapons, and even eliminate essential parts of the framework of an Army to be drawn from the people. If we should do that, in event of trouble, which is never impossible, we would be confronted with the same situation we were in 1917, when insufficient organization and equipment resulted in unprecedented cost in the construction of a new fighting organization."

Washington Star, March 4: "What warrant is there for rendering into the situation the advisability of a return to the small Army policy and the small Navy policy which prevailed before the war? Surely, the war showed how mistaken those policies had been. . . . Economy is all right, but there would be no economy in reducing the Army to a low figure, or in denying to the Navy whatever may be necessary to keep it altogether fit and ready. Uncle Sam's fighting machine in size and equipment should be a credit to him."

El Paso Herald, Feb. 24: "It is not the judgment of one authority, but of all, that the United States needs every officer and man now in uniform. One reduction was severe enough. Another cannot be considered prudent. . . . If there is wastefulness in the Army, check that. If

there is anything wrong with the Army, correct it. But it will be folly to weaken the Army by reducing its present rather small numbers."

Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, March 4: "We are not sure, however, that the average voter now appreciates the dangers involved in the reduction of the Regular Army far below 150,000 and of the Navy below 90,000, with appropriations so cut that the oldest established Army posts along our coasts, like that at Fort Moultrie, which had been maintained continuously from long before the Revolution until now, have been abandoned and our warships of all sorts are being brought to anchor because they are no longer equipped with fuel to enable them to operate. If the President continues to be unconcerned over such conditions, is it at all likely that the 'plain people' of whom the Transcript speaks, can be aroused in time to accomplish anything?"

Washington Post, March 7: "The Post does not share the opinion that it is wise or necessary to reduce the Navy below the treaty ratio. The people, we believe, expect to maintain a fleet strong enough to defend the United States, and they are ready to pay the bill. If this opinion is a mistake, and if the people would prefer to cut down the Navy, we submit that their motive in doing so would be to save money, and not to destroy the efficiency of the fleet. Therefore, Congress would be consulting public opinion in any event if it should take care to preserve the efficiency of the Navy, whatever its size may be, and whatever the cost of its maintenance."

Providence Journal, March 6: "For example, the proposed personnel cuts in the Navy and the consequent laying up of ships are measures designed to save one hundred millions this year. But they may cost one thousand millions later."

Chicago Tribune, March 3: "In effect, they are taking the American Navy out of the position assigned to it in equality with the British and are reducing it to rank with the minor powers by making it impossible for the ships to be kept in commission."

Charleston News and Courier, March 1: "At present it is not the naval treaty, but the too sweeping naval reduction program of the Republicans in Congress that threatens the navy yards."

Washington Star, March 4: "Congress does not want to mistake the dominant sentiment of the country, which, as shown by expressions of people through the press and in the communications to the advisory council of the late conference, wants an adequate Navy—not an unnecessarily large Navy, but always sufficient for defense."

New Orleans Times-Picayune, Feb. 25: "The militaristic spirit has been weakened abroad, but not destroyed. That being the case, and with world conditions as they are, this nation of ours must maintain its first line of defense efficient. We have voluntarily fixed certain limits to its size and power. Within those limits we must keep it manned."

Indianapolis Star, March 6: "Mr. Madden and his followers, who are seeking to save a few millions at the expense of the fleet's efficiency, rely on the lack of direct ties between the citizen and the Navy. Millions never have seen a battleship; others cling to the belief that the traditions of the past will offset any shortcomings of the present. Preparedness and peace are not incompatible under the new world understanding, but the Bryanesque belief that an army can spring forth fully prepared over night is even more dangerous when applied to the Navy. The sentiment of the country must be expressed in unmistakable terms if the mischief of the economy-at-any-price bloc is to be prevented."

Baltimore Sun, March 3: "The attitude of the House Committee on Appropriations toward naval estimates illustrates the mental and political size of many of the men who are entrusted with power to make or mar the destinies of the country. The Arms Conference was supposed to have adopted standards by which the size and expense of the Navy would be governed. But the ward politicians in the House propose virtually to reduce our Navy personnel to that of a third-rate power, and, not satisfied with that, now want to cut down the fuel supply so that our ships will be tied up much of the time in port."

Portland Oregonian, Feb. 22: "As was to be expected, pacifists and ultra-economists in Congress propose to outdo the Arms Conference in reduction of armament. Some would follow scrapping of battleships by cutting the man power of the Navy to 50,000 and others would cut the Army to 100,000 men. They would cater to the uninformed opinion of those who consider the possibility of war as practically eliminated by the Washington treaties and by the exhausted condition of Europe, and whose one thought is to reduce government expenses regardless of consequences."



## RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps

Naval Reserve Force

Enlisted Reserve Corps

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Citizens' Military Training Camps

Officers commissioned in the O.R.C. are invited to apply to the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for interpretations of any of the Reserve Corps Regulations as to the meaning of which they are in doubt.

## Officers' Reserve Corps

## O.R.C. COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.

The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were accepted on the dates noted:

## Accepted Appointments Feb. 17, 1922.

Barr, J. H., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.  
Bowman, H. S., Capt., J.A.G., Santa Fe, N.M.  
Clark, T. B., Jr., Lt. Col., A.G., New York, N.Y.  
Cunningham, R. E., Capt., Med., Detroit, Mich.  
Dufur, K. D., 2d Lt., F.A., Portland, Ore.  
Emerson, L. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Gardiner, Me.  
Etterman, K. M., 2d Lt., M.I., New York, N.Y.  
Flynn, J. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Roxbury, Mass.  
Gustad, E. H., 1st Lt., Inf., Eau Claire, Wis.  
Gillette, F. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Gist, W. L., Maj., Med., Kansas City, Mo.  
Hall, J. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Oakland, Calif.  
Henderson, H. P., 2d Lt., Fort Benning, Ga.  
Hodges, G. Jr., Lt. Col., A.G., Swampscott, Mass.  
May, W. J., 2d Lt., A.S., Pittsfield, Mass.  
Oranuer, G. J., 2d Lt., Q.M., Denver, Colo.  
Sive, A. S., 1st Lt., Q.M., Charleston, W. Va.  
Skellan, B. A., Capt., A.S., Flint, Mich.  
Swope, S. D., Maj., Med., Deming, N.M.  
Vander Leith, G. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Winter, J. H., 2d Lt., Vet., Meadville, Pa.  
Wright, D. M., Maj., Inf., Jamestown, N.D.

## Accepted Appointments Feb. 18, 1922.

Bush, H. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Warsaw, N.Y.  
Confer, D. H., 2d Lt., M.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Dallera, L. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Lafayette, La.  
Doeller, W. E., 1st Lt., F.A., Washington, D.C.  
Harding, A. Jr., 1st Lt., Q.M., Washington, D.C.  
Hartsbome, W. O., 1st Lt., Med., Spiro, Okla.  
Hurley, M. J., 2d Lt., A.S., Dayton, Ohio.  
MacArthur, W. S., Col., S.S., Chicago, Ill.  
MacLachlan, D. G., 1st Lt., Inf., Chippawa Falls, Wis.  
Moore, A. C., 1st Lt., F.A., Detroit, Mich.  
Nye, S. G., 2d Lt., Q.M., Bedford, Ore.  
Proctor, V. T., 1st Lt., Inf., Marshall, Okla.  
Reemtsma, H. J., Chaplain, 1st Lt., Las Cruces, N.M.  
Richard, A., 1st Lt., F.A., New York, N.Y.  
Robertson, W. R., Maj., Inf., Charlotte, N.C.  
Rusch, E. G., 1st Lt., Inf., Detroit, Mich.  
Sharwell, W. E., 2d Lt., A.S., Newark, N.J.  
Taylor, G. W. M., Chaplain (1st Lt.), Edgely, N.Y.  
Thomas, G. J., Maj., Med., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Usis, F. M., 1st Lt., C.A., San Francisco, Calif.  
Zarske, R. F., 1st Lt., Inf., Hudson, Wis.

## Accepted Appointments Feb. 20, 1922.

Badger, C. A., Maj., J.A.G., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Cutter, L. E., Capt., F.A., Chicago, Ill.  
Downing, R., 2d Lt., Inf., Springfield, Mass.  
Feinstein, H. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Little Rock, Ark.  
Goddard, G. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Baltimore, Md.  
Le Beau, W. A., 1st Lt., Eng., Hoboken, N.J.  
McDermott, E. K., 2d Lt., Inf., Omaha, Neb.  
Norwood, F. E., 1st Lt., Sig., Chicago, Ill.  
Perrizo, C. L., 1st Lt., Dent., Jasper, Minn.  
Sellers, F. M., 2d Lt., Inf., Attica, Ind.  
Shawhan, J. M., Capt., A.G., Nashville, Tenn.  
Silverthorne, G. M., Capt., Inf., Riverside, Ill.  
Von Hoffmann, B., 2d Lt., Inf., St. Louis, Mo.

## Accepted Appointments Feb. 21, 1922.

Alderson, A. L., Med., Ramsey, Ill.  
Bauman, W. McK., 2d Lt., Cav., Barberton, O.  
Black, A. P., Capt., C.W., Gainesville, Fla.  
Burns, G. C., 2d Lt., F.A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Coleman, D. E., 2d Lt., Med., New York, N.Y.  
Comfort, C. W., Jr., Maj., Med., New Haven, Conn.  
Damore, F., 2d Lt., F.A., Fort Mills, P.I.  
Donovan, R. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Reno, Nev.  
Edwards, J. B., Capt., Med., Swansea, S.C.  
Feurick, J. B., 2d Lt., Eng., Rochester, N.Y.  
Ferguson, H. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Finley, J. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Rizal, P.I.  
Rogers, R. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Spokane, Wash.  
Frey, A. J., 2d Lt., F.A., Providence, R.I.  
Fuller, F. W., 2d Lt., Inf., St. Paul, Minn.  
Gasser, W. P., 1st Lt., Dental, Acadia, Wis.  
Gay, J. S., Jr., Capt., F.A., Portland, Ore.  
Grayson, G. H., 1st Lt., J.A.G., Sonoma, Calif.  
Hill, I. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Richmond, Calif.  
Hudgens, R. S., Jr., Capt., Q.M., Richmond, Va.  
Humbert, W. F., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Polkton, N.C.  
Keenan, J. A., 2d Lt., Q.M., Chicago, Ill.  
Lewley, E., 1st Lt., Inf., Gonzales, Texas.  
Leigh, T. R., Maj., C.W., Gainesville, Fla.  
Lovett, W. C., 2d Lt., Fin., Philadelphia, Pa.  
McKeown, J. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Meredith, D. C., 1st Lt., A.G., Atlanta, Ga.  
Muelier, J. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Cleveland, O.  
O'Hagan, H. P., Capt., Q.M., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
Prawitt, B. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Lexington, Ky.  
Stetson, V. C., 1st Lt., Inf., Salem, Ore.  
Swartz, G. E., 2d Lt., Q.M., Findlay, O.  
Van Hoogenhuys, W. A., 2d Lt., Q.M., San Antonio, Texas.  
Weinberger, C. E., Capt., Cav., Benicia Arsenal, Calif.  
Watts, J., 2d Lt., Sig., Chicago, Ill.

## APPOINTMENT FORMER ENLISTED MEN AS OFFICERS OF RESERVE CORPS.

The present project for six volunteer field armies for the national defense calls for an ultimate strength of 9,000 Engineer officers. The present total, including Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserve, is less than 4,000. It is the policy of the War Department to enroll in the Engineer Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps those who served as enlisted men during the late war, provided that they have the technical qualifications to warrant such appointment. They will be appointed in grades commensurate with their positions and responsibilities in civil life. Men of this type can be enrolled in

the higher grades without affecting in any degree the appointment as second lieutenants of the young and inexperienced graduates of the R.O.T.C. units of our universities.

Candidates for appointment will be expected to demonstrate by their past achievements and present worth that they have the capacity to adapt themselves to the military system should occasion arise, but they will not be rejected because of present unfamiliarity with military subjects alone. Officers so appointed will be given an opportunity to receive the necessary instruction in military subjects before they are called upon for actual service in their grades or before they are eligible for promotion to the next higher grade.

Detailed information may be had by writing to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C., or to the corps engineer at the headquarters of any of the nine corps areas into which the country is divided.

## O.R.C. NOTES.

Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, O.R.C., Adjutant General of North Carolina, recently assigned to command the 161st Infantry Brigade, 51st Div., with headquarters in Greensboro, has served in the North Carolina National Guard in all grades from private to colonel, his service dating back as far as 1894. When the United States entered the World War he was a colonel in command of the 2d Infantry, N.C.N.G., and was assigned to the 30th Division and his regiment was renumbered, 119th Infantry, U.S.A. General Metts served with distinction overseas. He took part in the defensive sector near Ypres, Belgium, the Ypres-Lys offensive and the battle of the Somme. He was awarded the D.S.M. for his work overseas. After his return from abroad, he was assigned to duty with the operation branch of the General Staff and later to command the Panama replacement depot at Jackson Barracks, La.

Brig. Gen. Cary E. Spence, O.R.C., of Knoxville, recently assigned to command the 162d Infantry Brigade, 51st Div., with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., spent two years in the military department of the University of Tennessee, after which he enlisted in the National Guard and was promoted through all grades to include that of colonel commanding the 3d Tennessee Infantry. He was a captain in the 6th U.S.V. during the Spanish-American War. At the beginning of the World War his regiment was assigned to the 30th Division and was renumbered 117th Infantry, U.S.A. The General commanded this regiment with distinction in the Somme offensive, in the Ypres-Lys offensives and in the canal sector in Belgium. He was awarded the D.S.M. The General is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, M.O.L.L.U.S., Sons of Veterans and the American Legion.

## M. T. Camps Association

## C.M.T. CAMP SITES AND DATES, 1922.

Following is a list of camp sites and dates for various camps for this summer, in so far as the information is available in Washington at this date. Whereas last year only red courses were held for Infantry, this summer the plans announced contemplate holding camps for not only all the courses, that is red, white and blue, but also for the different combatant branches of the Service: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps and Air Service. Undoubtedly some shift will be made in the programs as outlined below, dependent upon local conditions. Some of the camps will depend upon there being sufficient applications, particularly the blue courses. The list follows:

Corps area; location; course; opening date.  
1st—Camp Devens, Mass.; all branches; Aug. 1.  
2d—Plattsburg, N.Y.; Infantry; Aug. 2.  
3d—Camp Dix, N.J.; Cav. and Eng.; Aug. 2.  
4th—Montauk Point, N.Y.; Field Art.; Aug. 2.  
5th—Fort Hancock, N.Y.; C.A.; Aug. 2.  
6th—Camp Vail, N.J.; Sig. Corps; Aug. 2.  
7th—Camp Meade, Md.; Inf. and Cav.; July 15 (1).  
8th—Fort Monroe, Va.; C.A.; July 15 (1).  
9th—Camp Humphreys, Va.; Eng.; July 15 (1).  
10th—Langley Field, Va.; Air Service; July 15 (1).  
11th—Camp Denning, Ga., and Camp McClellan, Ala.; all branches; not later than Aug. 1.  
12th—Camp Knox, Ky.; all branches; July 15.  
13th—Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; all branches; Aug. 2.  
14th—Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; all branches, as far as possible; Aug. 1.  
15th—Fort Logan, Colo.; Infantry; July 27.  
16th—Camp Travis, Texas; Inf. and F.A.; July 27.  
17th—Fort Bliss, Texas; Inf. and Cav.; July 27.  
18th—Camp Lewis, Wash.; Presidio (or Montezuma), Calif., and Fort Douglas, Utah; Inf., Cav. and F.A.; July 1.  
19th—Fort Worden, Port Townsend, Wash.; C.A.; July 1.  
20th—Fort Scott, San Francisco, Calif.; C.A.; July 1.

\*Red, White and Blue.

This makes a total of twenty-six camps

as against twelve last year. It is hoped this wider distribution in the camps will make for an increased popularity of the camps.

## CAPTAIN SPALDING RESIGNS.

Capt. S. M. Spalding, of Los Angeles, Calif., has resigned as vice president of the Western department, M.T.C.A., owing to pressure of private business. When affairs in the 9th Corps Area were in a critical condition last year, Captain Spalding moved to San Francisco and gave two solid months to the work of recruiting for the citizens' training camps. He has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the training camps idea and has given a large share of his time in the last few years to this cause, both in peace and in war.

Capt. Mark L. Gerstle, of San Francisco, has accepted the vice presidency of the Western department. Captain Gerstle is a man of the highest standing in his community. He has a fine record for business efficiency and did conspicuously good work during the war.

## CHAPLAINS' WORK AT C.M.T.C.

Chaplain John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., in a memorandum to all chaplains issued from his office, March 8, gives suggestions for activities in C.M.T.C. and says, in part:

"The points of emphasis for the chaplain to keep clearly in mind in this particular field are very similar to those emphasized in his Regular Army work. It is the undivided will of the War Department and all C.M.T.C. commanders that the training camps be kept morally above reproach."

## CAMP TRAVIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

Replies to a questionnaire concerning citizens' training camp at Camp Travis, Texas, held last summer, are interesting. This camp was held in mid-summer. It may be considered an average camp. The figures are taken from 305 replies to the following questions:

Since his return home, have you noticed any change in the following items? If so, state whether for better or worse:

Health—Reply: Better, 217. Worse, 2. (Note.—One on account of an operation performed on the last day of the camp; the other says, "Has a bad cough," but under Question 3 says that the effect of the course upon him was "splendid.") Non-committal, 9. No change, 77.

Physique and Vigor—Better, 263.

Worse, 0. Non-committal, 7. No change, 35.

Mental Alertness—Better, 232. Worse, 0.

Non-committal, 12. No change, 61.

Morals—Better, 199. Worse, 0. Non-committal, 11. No change, 95.

Habits—Better, 203. Worse, 2. Non-committal, 11. No change, 89. (Note.—In both cases where the answer was "worse," the writer speaks in terms of praise of the general effect of the course.)

Personal Cleanliness—Better, 238. Worse, 1. Non-committal, 7. No change, 59. (Note.—In the one case reporting "worse," the writer in answering states, "Worse—needed mother to tell him to scrub his ears.")

Respect for Authority—Better, 246. Worse, 2. Non-committal, 9. No change, 50. (Note.—Both replies reporting "worse" speak in terms of praise of the general effect of the course.)

What is your opinion regarding the effect upon him of the course he pursued last summer? Favorable, 291. Unfavorable, 0. Non-committal, 14.

Has he made to you or to others criticism of the following? If so what seems to have been his impression?

Food—No criticism, 278. Criticisms, 22. Non-committal, 5. (Note.—Of the 22 "criticisms" the complaint was in most instances not of the food product but of the cooking.)

Quarters—No criticism, 298. Criticisms, 1. Non-committal 6. (Note.—Reply criticizing quarters says, "Quarters not very good.")

Military Training—No criticisms, 296. Criticisms, 3. Non-committal, 6. (Note.—Two criticisms report "Too hard," the third, "Insufficient.")

Recreational Features—No criticism, 293. Criticisms, 7. Non-committal, 5. (Note.—Following are the seven criticisms: "Insufficient," "too many," "did not appeal to him," "not enough," "too many, too much time lost," "none too good," and "none too good.")

Physical Training—No criticism, 294. Criticism, 3. Non-committal, 8. (Note.—The three criticisms under "Physical Training" read "didn't like it," "insufficient," "not much.")

Does he intend to take the course next year? Yes, 246. No, 14. Undecided, 45.

Does he advise his friends to take the course? Yes, 296. No, 0. Non-committal, 9.

## R. O. T. C.

## ARIZONA "U." HORSE SHOW.

A horse show and race meet was held on March 4 at Tucson, Ariz., by the Riding and Polo Club of the University of Arizona. The Arizona Wildcat, in reporting the event, said: "A large number of horses and riders appeared in a well varied program, all to the credit of Major J. C. F. Tillson, U.S.A., to whom must be attributed not only the degree of skill exhibited by a large majority of the riders but a large measure of credit for the success attained in presenting this particular exhibition to the people of Tucson."

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Maryland, this year, is considered the most successful since its existence at the university. The comparative results gained so far, this year, are much greater than those of last year. The arousing of more intense interest among the students and a keener competition between the companies, inspired by the Army officers in charge, is readily seen as the cause of the present success.

Military history at Maryland has had its ups and downs. Being a Class C land grant college, military training has always been compulsory. Previous to the outbreak of the World War in 1914, Maryland State College, as then known, was a strictly military school, rating among the "Big Ten" of military colleges and universities in the United States. A reaction then set in against intensive training, and in 1914 a moderated policy of devoting less time to military work was taken up.

Following America's entrance into the war an intensive course in military work was given, under the close surveillance of the War Department. When peace was declared, this work was continued, only in a moderated manner along the lines it is taught to-day. The usual reaction followed the war in the form of lack of interest and a desire to take things easy on the part of the students. After fighting this attitude for several years, the officers in charge have again brought military training back to a high standard.

The battalion is in direct command of Major Ralph H. Leavitt, who is ably assisted by his staff. Major Leavitt has accomplished a great deal while at Maryland, though this is but his second year here. The University of Maryland has a student body of 600, and out of this 300 are taking military training.

Major Leavitt has announced that the summer camp will be held from June 15 to July 28. The camp will be held either at Camp Meade, Md., or at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and a majority of the battalion is expected to attend.

## INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

The faculty members of Indiana University were guests of the department of military science and tactics at an "open house" in the new men's gymnasium on Feb. 14.

Eight exhibits, each featuring one or more phases of the instruction carried on by the department, had been arranged with a member of the Regular Army personnel on duty with the unit in charge of each exhibit. A six-minute talk generally descriptive of the work represented was given to each group in turn. These exhibits, with the instructors in charge, were as follows: The B.H. Relief Map and the War Game, Major R. E. O'Brien, P.M.S. and T.; tactics, Major W. W. Carr; topography and the Stokes mortar, Capt. Howard Clark, Jr.; musketry, sand-table and landscape target, Capt. R. H. Neely; rifle marksmanship and gallery practice, Capt. A. J. Perry; automatic rifle, Warrant Officer D. W. Woodward; Infantry equipment, Tech. Sergt. George Harris; Browning machine gun, Sergt. Smith B. Gibson.

## 9TH CORPS AREA GALLERY MATCHES.

The 9th Corps Area R.O.T.C. gallery matches were completed on Feb. 28. Possible score, 6,000; targets, National Rifle Association 50-foot; position, prone, standing, kneeling and sitting; rifle, service gallery; sights, service; range, 50 feet.

The senior units, including the Hawaiian Department, furnished twenty-nine teams, one college, Oregon Agricultural, having ten teams in the contest. The first ten high numbers attained were: Oregon Agricultural College, 1st team, 5,473; Oregon A.C., 3d team, 5,352; Univ. of Oregon, 1st team, 5,246; Oregon A.C., 2d team, 5,187; Oregon A.C., 4th team, 5,121; California Institute of Technology, 5,087; Univ. of Calif., So. Branch, 5,085; Oregon A.C., 5th team, 5,005; Agric. Col-



lege of Utah, 4,919; Univ. of Nevada R.O.T.C., 4,849.

Among the juniors the first nine were: Ogden High, Utah, 5,404; Pasadena High, Calif., 5,337; Hollywood High, Los Angeles, 5,186; San Francisco High, 5,080; Punahou Academy, 1st team, Honolulu, 4,866; Long Beach Polytechnic High, 4,808; Reno High, 4,852; Boise High, 4,816; San Diego High, 1st team, 4,716.

Teams qualifying for the intercollegiate team matches to be held between March 16 and May 31, 1922, are the above groups and Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, score 4,128.

#### LEAVENWORTH HIGH SCHOOLS.

Col. Frank D. Webster, U.S.A., retired, on duty with the Leavenworth High Schools, Kas., and commandant of the R.O.T.C. there, has been paying particular attention to the formation of rifle teams and has received several challenges for competition.

Among these is a challenge to a match from the Technical High School of Atlanta, Ga., and one from the Northwestern Military Academy of Evanston, Ill. Colonel Webster will accept all challenges received that he can arrange time for.

#### A CORRECTION.

##### TO THE EDITOR:

In your issue of March 11 there was a statement contained in the article about the University of Illinois that the university has the largest R.O.T.C. unit in the United States. This is incorrect. The University of Illinois may have the largest senior unit, but the Chicago public high schools have the largest unit of any kind, with a total enrollment of 4,181.

Very truly yours,  
F. L. BEALS,  
Major, U.S.A., P.M.S. & T.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

The horse show and race meet of the Riding and Polo Club of the University of Arizona, held at Tucson March 4 at the Pima County Fair Grounds, was a great success. There were a large number of competitors in the varied program and spirited contests, and skilled riders reflected great credit on the club and its instructor in equitation, Major J. C. F. Tillson, Cav., U.S.A.

The events were: Ladies' saddle horses, jumping, ladies' hunters, polo scramble, ladies' cup race, one-eighth mile on the flat, a double event and steeplechase.

#### IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The R.O.T.C. of Iowa State College held a circus in the college armory on March 1, the first event of its kind ever held there. The program was closed with an exhibition of riding. The Army personnel on duty at the college comprises Col. Pearl M. Shafer, Inf., P.M.S. and T.; Major Herman S. Dilworth, Cav., commanding Infantry unit; Major J. K. Boles, F.A., commanding Field Artillery unit; Major Earl E. Gesler, C. of E., commanding Engineer unit.

#### OGDEN, UTAH, R.O.T.C. WINS SHOOT.

The R.O.T.C. of the Ogden, Utah, High School, has won the rifle competition for High School R.O.T.C. units by a lead of twenty points, defeating twenty-five competing teams. The trophy was presented by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, of Chicago, the competition being open to all the junior R.O.T.C. units in high schools in the United States.

Following are the aggregate scores of the winning team and the three next best teams:

Ogden, Utah, 3,614 points; Pasadena, Calif., Team No. 1, 3,524; Indianapolis, Ind., 3,430; Chicago, Ill., Crane Tech. High, 3,415.

#### LOUISIANA S.U. GIRLS' RIFLE TEAM.

The girls' rifle team of the Louisiana State University desires rifle matches with girl rifle teams of other universities and colleges. Teams replying to this challenge are requested to name open dates for such matches and to address all communications to "Girls' Rifle Team, Louisiana State University, care P.M.S. and T., Baton Rouge, La."

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

The University of Alabama R.O.T.C. is playing a leading part in the development of students. The entire battalion recently passed in review before President George H. Denny and the battalion and company sponsors. Dr. Denny was high in his praise of the work of the officers and men. The university unit is composed of four companies, counting 505 students in its ranks. Of the four divisions, two companies are infantry units, approximately 300 students being enrolled. The remaining number is about equally divided between the engineering unit and the artillery company.

The corps is under the supervision of five commissioned Army officers and four sergeants. Col. Rush S. Wells, Cav., is in

command, assisted by Major E. P. Noyes. The other commissioned officers are Captains Hodnette and Burton, Infantry instructors, and Captain Bishop, Engineer inspector. The non-commissioned staff includes Sergeants Francisco, Gregory, Wolfe and Sweet.

## The Handling of an Infantry Platoon

(Continued from page 701.)

the hill. Most of these men got to the top of the hill in comparative safety. The remainder of the men worked their way forward, sometimes individually, sometimes in groups. Every time a group got up and advanced by a run for a few yards there would be less and less the next time to get up, so telling were the casualties.

At one time the enemy had the whole command pinned to the ground so scarcely a man could move without being hit. One could see the twigs cut off the underbrush by the bullets, seeming to travel about knee high from the ground.

Evidently, they did not know the havoc they were playing among us. They were in a position where they could not observe the effect of their fire, for in a few minutes it began to slacken and those pinned to the ground made a quick dash across a trail, beyond which was a slight defile. The defile offered protection of a hundred yards or more and from there to the top of the hill there were only a few casualties, resulting from sniping. The hill was just reached in time. The 26th Infantry were driving the Bosch off the right side of the hill, while Cos. K and M had gone beyond the hill and run into our own artillery fire, one man being slightly wounded and an officer having one side of his helmet smashed. They turned back and our forces met on the left side of the hill to consolidate for defense.

#### Germans Are Repulsed

The two remnants of platoons conducted so far through the attack as one platoon were placed in the sector assigned by the battalion commander in consolidation for defense. As they turned dirt for their fox holes a column of Germans started up the hill in squad columns coming up a trail, but the quick work of an automatic rifle forced them to flight.

At the same time two or three of our artillery shells barely grazed over the top of the hill and fell at the foot of the forward slope of the hill. Probably judging we occupied the hill in numbers with artillery the enemy began to retire through the edge of the Bois de Romagne, which afforded cover. The officer in charge of our one-pounder observing this, hurried their retreat by the expenditure of what ammunition was available and then sent back to bring up the Stokes mortars.

#### In Own Artillery Fire

Shells from our artillery began to fall among us. We had exceeded the limits of our supposed advance of 1,200 meters and word had not been received by the artillery to take the hill out of this harassing zone of fire. The battalion commander tried the telephone, but the handle spun around without results. A signalman started back with a message to regimental C.P., which had been moved to the Bois de Mauney. While going back he traced his lines to find where an enemy shell had broken it.

The artillery shells continued to fall among us, much to our discomfort. At last an officer of the 26th Infantry succeeded in finding a flare and shot it up, signaling them to raise the range. At the same time the telephone worked and then an aviator came over flying low and by rockets asking the front lines to show their location with panels. There were few things left that were white and a few handkerchiefs and towels convinced him that the Americans had Hill 263, and he also turned to carry the information to the artillery. Soon afterwards they lengthened their range.

We continued to organize for counter-attack, the platoon leader having established a line of defense adjoining the line being established by the 26th Infantry on the right.

After a little while things began to settle down and the platoon commander was asked to take a detail of fifteen or twenty of his men to bury the dead of his company and any other unburied that lay on the hill.

There was no "chow" that night, the shelling was too heavy. The next morning as we sat in our battalion C.P. eating our breakfast of hard bread and "corn willie" it seemed temporarily that war was a farce, for nowhere could a sound be heard except the twittering of the birds and the men talking of the battle of yesterday.

The 1st Battalion was ordered forward to our position. Here we learned that they had borne slightly to the left of the attack direction and we had borne slightly to the right. This little difference in an advance of 1,500 meters with woods-breaking in between had thrown them in the woods on the left of the branch of the ravine and had thrown us on the right side and at the foot of Hill 263. The objective, as specified in our order, was a place at the foot of the hill where we could not hold. We had to advance and take the hill.

## Promotions and Retirements

In commendation of the service of Rear Admiral George W. McElroy, U.S.N., whose retirement from active service on account of the age limit was noted in this paper March 11, Secretary of the Navy Denby in a letter to him, said:

"Your career in the active service extending over nearly forty-five years, and including advancement in grade for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain' as well as a Navy Cross for the successful conduct of important and responsible duty during the World War, offers an example of devotion to duty and of conscientious, painstaking performance of all duties which fall to your lot that will be of benefit to officers in the future to study and to emulate."

Brig. Gen. Henry Jervey, U.S.A., who upon his own application is retired from active service, effective April 10, 1922, after more than thirty-seven years of service, is the holder of a Distinguished Service Medal, awarded "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as Director of Operations, General Staff, and as assistant to the Chief of Staff in preparing and executing the plans involving the mobilization of personnel during the World War."

General Jervey was born in Virginia June 5, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he stood No. 1 in his class. He has performed engineering duty in various parts of the country, including river and harbor improvement in Illinois, Louisiana, Florida, coast defenses of Tampa Bay, Fla., and was in charge of rivers and harbors and defenses in the Mobile District. He has also served in the Philippines, and as an instructor and professor at the U.S.M.A. and as an instructor of troops at Willets Point, N.Y. He was on duty as assistant chief of staff, and Director of Operations at the War Department, and was last on duty at Camp Knox, Ky.

Master Sergt. Herman G. Seyler, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service on March 14, 1922, at which time he was serving as a member of the faculty of the General Administrative School, Q.M. Corps, at Philadelphia, Pa. The commandant, Col. J. B. Houston, in announcing his retirement in G.O. 1, March 14, brought to the attention of the command the faithful service and enviable record of the soldier, and the high esteem in which he was held by his superior officers. He stated that the service of Master Sergeant Seyler extended over the period May 7, 1898-March 14, 1922, that he had served in Battery D, California Artillery; Co. E, 36th U.S. Vol.; 28th U.S. Infantry, and the Q.M. Corps, and that all of his discharge certificates bear the notation "character excellent." That he had served six years and five months in Cuba and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. He further stated that it was with regret that he must submit to the severing of the soldier's connections with the faculty of the school, and he conveyed to him the best wishes of the whole command for a long and happy life in which to enjoy his well earned retirement.

Technical Sergt. Wesley E. Golden, 6th Engrs., U.S.A., Camp Lewis, Wash., was retired from active service on March 10, 1922, after thirty years' service. He enlisted first in Troop A, 1st Kentucky Vol. Cav., May 11, 1898. His second enlistment was spent in Cos. L and E, 23d Inf., U.S.A. All of his subsequent enlistments have been in the Engineers. As a first sergeant he served for five consecutive enlistments in Co. K, 3d Battalion, Engrs., and was then transferred to Co. A, 3d Regiment of Engineers. During the World War he was commissioned as a second lieutenant and served in the 3d, 319th and 4th Engineers. Throughout his long and faithful service Sergeant Golden's character has been rated as "excellent," he never having been reported even once for discipline.

He has participated in campaigns in the Philippines with Major General Wood's forces, and in the World War in France and Germany. The entire regiment joins with the commanding officer in congratulating him upon his extraordinary record as a soldier, and in extending to him their best wishes during his well-earned retirement. The enlisted personnel of the regiment joined in presenting Sergt. and Mrs. Golden with a magnificent silver service set of fifty-seven pieces, suitably inscribed on a gold plate, and with an engraved four-piece silver tea set. Sergeant Golden was born in Carpenter, Ky., Nov. 9, 1873, and has a wife and four children, three sons and a daughter. He will live with his family at Corvallis, Oregon, where he expects to become an assistant military instructor at the Oregon Agricultural College.

The retirement of Warrant Officer Carl Ammenheuser for disability incurred in line of duty, after over twenty-four years of service, was announced in G.O. 3, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., March 17, 1922. Col. P. M. Ashburn is making the announcement says:

"His conduct has been exemplary and

his service distinguished by faithfulness and ability. His career in the Army may well be an inspiration to every young soldier, and an evidence that each has before him a way of honorable service, in the following of which he can do great good, can provide for the days when age or disability overtakes him, as they must overtake all, and can gain the esteem and friendship of all good people with whom he comes in contact. The officers and men of this post wish for Mr. Ammenheuser the success and esteem in civil life which his Army service has shown that he merits."

First Sergt. Edward F. Doll, D.E.M.L., U.S.A., on duty with the R.O.T.C., Detroit High Schools, was retired from active service at Detroit, Mich., March 8, 1922, after thirty years' service. He first enlisted in the Regular Army in Co. E, 20th Inf., Aug. 14, 1896, and subsequently enlisted in the 7th Infantry, being promoted corporal, sergeant and first sergeant; served in the 15th Recruit Co. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; in the 26th Infantry as first sergeant until the outbreak of the World War, when he was commissioned a temporary second lieutenant, U.S.A. He was later promoted captain and major. On Oct. 22, 1919, he was honorably discharged and immediately re-enlisted as first sergeant and placed on duty with the R.O.T.C., Detroit High Schools, and has remained on this duty continuously until date of retirement. Col. J. S. Young in announcing the retirement of 1st Sergeant Doll in G.O. No. 6, said: "First Sergeant Doll has the enviable record of being given character 'excellent' on all of his discharges. He has served in war and peace in practically all of the insular possessions of the United States and took part in the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Mexican border and World War. His faithful and honorable career has been an inspiration to those who have served with him and his friends are legion in both the old and new Army. The best wishes of the officers, non-commissioned officers, instructors and students of the Detroit High Schools R.O.T.C. follow him into his well-earned retirement from active service."

In G.O. 3, March 7, 1922, 24th Inf., U.S.A., Columbus, N.M., Colonel Schoeffel, commanding the regiment, announced the retirement of Master Sergt. George W. Winston, 1st Sergt. Eugene Harris and 1st Sergt. Felix Buggs and ordered a regimental review in their honor. Colonel Schoeffel commends their long and faithful service, which he says is worthy of emulation by every soldier aspiring to success in his chosen profession.

Master Sergeant Winston began his service July 3, 1898, in the 3d Alabama Volunteers and joined the 24th Infantry, U.S.A., March 27, 1899. All his discharges bore the endorsement "character excellent."

"Sergeant Winston has followed the colors of the 24th Infantry for twenty-three years," says Colonel Schoeffel, "twenty-two years of which he has been a non-commissioned officer. He has been a master sergeant since 1916. He is rated as distinguished marksman and as such has made history for the regiment in which he has served so long and honorably. During the Philippine Insurrection he took part in various engagements in the provinces of Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Leyte. During the World War he served as a captain of the 306th Infantry, 92d Division, four months of which service was spent in the theater of operations, overseas."

First Sergeant Harris first enlisted in the 24th Infantry June 22, 1899, and served his entire time of 22 years, 7 months and 18 days in the 24th. He was first sergeant of one company for seventeen years. His credit for double time amounted to 7 years 5 months and 23 days. He served in action in the Philippines with the 24th in 1899. "First Sergeant Harris," says Colonel Schoeffel, holds one of the oldest warrants in the grade of sergeant in the regiment. He possesses eight honorable discharges, seven of which he received while serving as a first sergeant and all of which bear 'character excellent.' During 1906-7 he served in the field against fanatical Pulajanes on the Island of Leyte, P.I. During the World War Sergeant Harris served as a captain of the 89th and 92d Divisions, eight months of which was spent in the theater of operations overseas."

First Sergeant Buggs first enlisted in the 25th Infantry June 15, 1899, and all his subsequent re-enlistments were in the 24th Infantry. "On the date of retirement Sergeant Buggs had over twenty-three years' service and seven years' double time," says Colonel Schoeffel. "He served eighteen years in the 24th Infantry and was a non-commissioned officer since 1905. All of his discharges bear 'character excellent' and show actual field service in three wars. He participated in engagements against insurgents in the Philippines in 1899, 1900 and 1906-7. During the World War he served as a second lieutenant of the 365th Infantry, 92d Division. These three non-commissioned officers served honorably, faithfully and loyally both as officers and enlisted men and the record of each is one of which any man would be justly proud."

"The very best wishes of all officers and enlisted men of the 24th Infantry follow these men into their well earned retirement from active service."



## Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Mason, U.S.A., retired, died March 17 at his home, Clarendon, Va. He was born in Virginia Feb. 20, 1864, and entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon in August, 1886. He performed valuable and efficient service. During the war with Spain General Mason served as major and brigade surgeon of volunteers, and he also took part in Philippine campaigns as major and surgeon of the 26th U.S. Vol. Infantry. After the war he was prominent in medical work during the construction of the Panama Canal, and was highly esteemed there for his labors. As superintendent of Ancon Hospital for five years and as the successor to Major General Gorgas at the head of the health work of the canal, General Mason occupied positions vitally important to the success of the great enterprise. As a sanitarian his creed was cleanliness. His administration saw the new Ancon Hospital started, the splendid new Colon Hospital completed and two private hospitals built. As a reward for his services there he, with a number of other officers, was privileged under the law to retire with advanced rank. Among later activities General Mason was in command of the Walter Reed Hospital at Takoma Park, D.C., and served with the A.E.F. in the World War. He was retired Jan. 28, 1921, upon his own application. He was a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia.

Mrs. Reginald A. Backus, daughter of the late Major James Ulio, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ulio, and the sister of Major James A. Ulio, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., died at Honolulu, H.T., March 7.

Lieut. Frederick W. Niedermeyer, jr., Air Ser., U.S.A., died at Dayton, Ohio, March 13. He was on duty at McCook Field.

Mrs. Olive P. Hughes, mother of Lieut. Col. John A. Hughes, U.S.M.C., retired, died in New York city March 20.

Charles H. Burr, father of Major Francis H. Burr, Inf., U.S.A., died at Worcester, Mass., March 15. He is survived, besides his wife, by three children, Major F. H. Burr, of Syracuse, N.Y.; Miss M. Curmen Burr, of Worcester, Mass., and Arthur E. Burr, of Worcester, Mass., and one grandchild, Miss Barbara Burr, daughter of A. E. Burr. He is also survived by four brothers, Warren A., of Holyoke, Mass.; D. Walter, and Arthur L., of Springfield, Vt., and Albert I., of Enfield, N.H. Mr. Burr has been a member of Webster, Mass., Lodge, F. and A.M., since 1880.

Chief Yeoman Thomas S. Gilbert, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in San Diego, Calif., March 15, aged sixty-eight years. He was a native of California and served thirty-six years in the Navy.

Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, U.S.A., retired, died March 11, at his home, Los Angeles, Calif. He was appointed chaplain, 24th Infantry, May 21, 1906; promoted captain, June 8, 1913; served with American Expeditionary Forces in Mexico, and was retired for disability in the line of duty May 22, 1917.

Mrs. Robert W. Huntington, widow of Col. Robert W. Huntington, U.S.M.C., died at her home at Charlottesville, Va., March 13. Her husband commanded the Marines who made the first landing in Cuba, at Guantanamo, in 1898, during the war with Spain, and who held their position under fire until the army of invasion had landed and the enemy had retreated. She came of an Army family. Her father was Major Gen. A. W. Whipple, West Point '41, who, after being brevetted four times for gallantry in action, was killed at the head of his division at the battle of Chancellorsville during the Civil War. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whipple, West Point '68, of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. David Whipple, of the Marine Corps, were her brothers. A daughter, Mrs. Edwin M. Wayland, survives her.

Mr. Hiram Fuller, father of Major L. M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. Col. E. E. Fuller, Inf. D.O.I., Fort Howard, Md., died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., March 15. He was born in Jefferson county, Pa., July 7, 1836, and moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1850. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 128th Ohio Infantry. After the close of the war Mr. Fuller moved to Pepin county, Wis., where he lived until 1905, when he returned to Ohio and lived in Painesville.

Mrs. D. H. Ball, mother of Lieut. Col. George E. Ball, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Houghton, Mich., March 10.

Mr. Grenville Seymour Redmond, who died at Salinas, Calif., on March 12, was a native of Texas, his father, a retired English naval officer, having settled in Texas, when it was still a republic. Mr. Redmond is survived by two sons and a daughter, Mary G. Redmond Alfonte, wife of Major James R. Alfonte, U.S.A.

The Navy Department has just been officially informed of the death of Ensign

William Hemmings Walsh, U.S.N., retired, on Jan. 30, at New Canaan, Conn. The next of kin is his son, Freeman Johnson Walsh, who resides in Detroit, Mich. The cause of his death was chronic endocarditis. He was born in New York Sept. 16, 1883, and was appointed March 3, 1911.

Col. Andrew J. McBride, father of Lieut. Col. Robert B. McBride, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and grandfather of Major Robert B. McBride, jr., F.A., U.S.A., and Lieut. Benjamin Ransom McBride, Air Ser., U.S.A., died at Atlanta, Ga., March 4.

Mr. George W. Lyon, father of Mrs. W. D. Hohenthal, died at Corning, Calif., Jan. 1, of pneumonia. Mrs. Hohenthal is the wife of Lieut. W. D. Hohenthal, Coast Art., U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Kamehameha, H.I. The interment was in Corning, Calif.

Former 2d Lieut. Warder Higgins Roberts, Inf., U.S.A., class of 1909, U.S.M.A., died March 5 at Jacob, Ill., aged thirty-five. He was assigned after graduation to the 25th Infantry and was transferred to the 1st Infantry Oct. 18, 1909. He was wholly retired from the Army Jan. 12, 1913.

Rear Admiral Joseph G. Ayres, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, died at the residence of his son, Gerrish G. Ayres, 41 Brunswick road, Montclair, N.J., March 22, after an illness of three months. He was born in Canterbury, N.H., Nov. 3, 1839, and entered the Navy Dec. 17, 1864, as an assistant surgeon. He performed seventeen years and three months' sea service and sixteen years and ten months' shore duty, part of which was in the Volunteer Navy during the Civil War. Admiral Ayres was retired Nov. 3, 1901, on attaining the age of sixty-two years. Before joining the Navy he served in the 15th New Hampshire Volunteers as a second lieutenant, being commissioned therein in 1862. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Olinde A. Ayres, and two sons, Gerrish G. Ayres, of Montclair, and Charles Austin Ayres, of Paris, France. Interment at Canterbury, N.H.

Richard Edward Herbst, two-year-old son of Lieut. Comdr. Victor D. Herbst, U.S.N., died at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., on March 22. The child had been ill ten days with intestinal trouble.

## Service Weddings and Engagements

Lieut. Joseph K. Evans, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Edna Adele Gordy were married in St. Luke's Methodist Church at Columbus, Ga., March 9. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Dr. Arthur P. Gordy, the Rev. Joseph A. Thomas performing the ceremony. The best man was Capt. H. B. McGowan. Mrs. Arthur Gordy was her daughter's matron of honor. After the wedding the guests were entertained at the home of the bride's parents, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. After congratulations and best wishes Lieutenant Evans and his bride left for Florida to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Evans is the oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Gordy, and after finishing the high school she attended Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens. Lieutenant Evans is from Cincinnati, and after graduating from the University of Cincinnati he entered the Army. At present he is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Wright, of Monterey, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Isabelle Wright, to Lieut. Harold O. Sand, Cav., U.S.A. Miss Wright, who is one of the most popular members of the younger set of Monterey, visited in Honolulu last summer, where she was extensively entertained. Lieutenant Sand was graduated from West Point, class of June, 1920.

Capt. Christiancy Pickett, 83d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Eula May Cherry were married in Louisville, Ky., on March 14. They left at once for Washington, where they are spending a week, returning to Captain Pickett's station, Fort Benning, Ga., March 22.

Lieut. J. Judson Sale, Med. Corps, U.S.N., stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Calif., and Mrs. Helen Ewell Bull, of San Francisco, were married in that city March 10.

Mr. Henry B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, of Wilmington, Del., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine, to Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, Inf., U.S.A., son of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood. The marriage will take place in the near future. Miss Thompson is in Manila, P.I., visiting Miss Louise Wood, sister of Lieutenant Wood, who is on duty in the Philippines. Miss Thompson went abroad in 1917 with the emergency aid of Philadelphia and worked with that unit in Paris. She also worked with the American Red Cross for six months at Dinan, being in the unit of Miss Kitchener, a sister of Earl Kitchener. At her own request she was later sent to an evacuation hospital, where she remained until the armistice, doing canteen work. She went to Paris

and drove in Mrs. J. Borden Harriman's motor corps until all the hospitals were evacuated. She went to Lille, where she was engaged four months in civil relief. After a three months' stay at home she returned with Miss Anne Morgan and remained seven months. Lieutenant Wood is a graduate of Groton School and Harvard University. Miss Thompson is a granddaughter of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Wilmington, Del.

A pretty and quiet home wedding took place at the home of Col. Willis Uline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Uline, at Syracuse, N.Y., March 16, when their daughter, Miss Lou Taylor, was married to Charles Hiram Bacon, of Plattsburg, N.Y. The Rev. H. H. Hadley of St. Paul's Church performed the marriage. Owing to the critical illness of Mrs. Uline, the wedding was a quiet one, only members of the family being present, and their family physician, Major Charles E. MacDonald, U.S.A., surgeon 98th Division. Miss Uline was attended by Miss Betty Bacon, of Plattsburg, as bridesmaid; also Miss Cynthia Uline, maid of honor. After the wedding an informal reception was held. The wedding trip will be delayed, owing to the illness of Mrs. Uline.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hunter, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cole, of Baltimore, Md., were married at Philadelphia, Pa., March 20. Capt. George J. Giger, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Giger witnessed the ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony Colonel Hunter and his bride left for Atlantic City, N.J., where they will spend their honeymoon. Col. and Mrs. Hunter will make their home in Baltimore, where Colonel Hunter is on duty with the Officers' Reserve at the 3d Corps headquarters, Fort Howard, Md.

Miss Frances Carter and Capt. Godfrey Neil Wyke, Inf., U.S.A., were married Feb. 22 at the home of the bride's parents, Columbus, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by Dr. J. A. Thomas, pastor of St. Luke's Church. There were no attendants. The apartment was beautifully decorated. After congratulations and best wishes had been extended Captain Wyke and his bride left for their wedding journey. Miss Carter is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carter, and a descendant of two prominent families. Captain Wyke served eighteen months in France, with the rank of major, and participated in many of the worst battles. He was both gassed and wounded and was honored with a D.S.C. He is a son of Col. and Mrs. J. E. Wyke, who are at present stationed at Fort Screven, where Colonel Wyke is in command.

## Personals

Mrs. Robert H. Lewis, mother of Major Robert H. Lewis, F.A., U.S.A., has been seriously ill at 304 Glen street, Glens Falls, N.Y.

Miss Susanne Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyck DeWitt Veeder, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a buffet supper at her P street home in Washington on March 17 before the Junior League dance in compliment to Miss Elizabeth Kemp and Miss Sidney Webb.

Mrs. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, widow of Captain Bulmer, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at her home in Annapolis on March 15 in honor of the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur.

Mrs. John T. Axton, wife of the Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., is in New England, where she will visit her daughters, Miss Matilda and Miss Lily Jane, who are students at Middlebury and Mt. Holyoke Colleges.

Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, U.S.A., reported to The Adjutant General of the Army on March 21, that he had given up the remainder of his leave and was leaving for Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station and duty.

Major A. L. Rockwood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rockwood left Feb. 22 for Europe, where they will spend the next three months traveling. During their absence Charles and Merry Rockwood with Mrs. Rockwood's mother, Mrs. J. T. Mason, of Sierra Madre, Calif., will be the guests of Major and Mrs. W. S. Greacen in New Brunswick, N.J.

"The Army of the United States, Its Components and Developments," was the theme of an address given by Major G. A. Taylor, C.A.C., U.S.A., instructor, Rhode Island National Guard, before members of the Men's Club of the Westminster Unitarian Church, Providence, at a meeting held in the social parlors of the church on March 20. Major Taylor explained to the men present the system of preparedness that is now in force in this country.

Col. George Peron, of the French army, who was detailed by his government to attend the General Service Schools of the U.S. Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will sail for Versailles, France June 24, with Mme. Peron to spend the summer. The Colonel and his wife have been very popular at Fort Leavenworth and as a matter of courtesy to the ladies of the post conducted classes in French for them. It is the hope of all officers stationed at the post that the Colonel and Mme. Peron will return to Fort Leavenworth in the fall.

Lieut. Harry L. Lewis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lewis, with their children, have sailed for Panama.

Mrs. W. E. Wilmerding is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, 49 West 72d street, New York city.

Col. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price were hosts at dinner at the Washington Barracks on March 17.

Capt. John E. Doyle, U.S.A., Mrs. Doyle and Miss Rosellen Doyle are at the Hotel Astor, New York, from Camp Sherman.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. de Loffre have arrived at Monte Carlo and will spend the early spring on the French Riviera.

Col. R. S. Offley, F.D., has been recommended to succeed Col. W. F. Clark, deceased, as finance officer of the 3d Corps Area, Fort Howard, Md.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Errington, F.D., has been recommended to relieve Col. R. S. Offley as finance officer of the 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb.

The Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., recently furnished quarters for Capt. and Mrs. John I. Clark, Norfolk, Va., and Lieut. P. R. Glutting, U.S.N.

Lieut. Stuart King, U.S.M.C., stationed in Haiti, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank King, at their home on Prince street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of Lieutenant General Corbin, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington on March 18 in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Mrs. Horace Macfarland, widow of Lieutenant Commander Macfarland, U.S.N., was hostess at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on March 18.

Mrs. M. E. Saville, wife of Colonel Saville, U.S.A., retired, was hostess at a bridge luncheon given at Hotel Claremont, Berkeley, Calif., on Feb. 22, for a group of twelve.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, U.S.N., is spending some months in Lausanne, Switzerland, where her two children, Robert and Carroll, are at school.

Major J. D. McKenny, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. McKenny are spending a two months' leave in California, after which they will go to Chicago, where Major McKenny will be stationed.

Mrs. Marshall Collins, wife of Lieutenant Commander Collins, U.S.N., has returned to Newport after spending the last week-end at the Boston Navy Yard as the guest of Comdr. R. C. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis.

The Italian government conferred upon Major Max S. Stockton the decoration of Officer of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus through the commanding general, 9th Corps Area, at the Presidio of San Francisco, on March 8.

Major Bloxham Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward, of Fort Benning, Ga., entertained with a buffet supper for thirty-five guests on March 10 in honor of Ensign J. W. Higley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Higley, daughter of Major Ward.

Among the Army and Navy personnel at the Hotel Astor, New York, the last week were: Major Roger Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Capt. Delphin E. Thebaud, U.S.A., Richmond, Va., and Lieut. Comdr. Norman B. Van der Veer, U.S.N.

Mrs. M. V. Brunson, wife of Captain Brunson, Q.M.C., on duty at the Camp Boyd Motor Transport General Depot, Fort Bliss, Texas, is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dorem, Eagle Grove, Iowa, having been called there by the sudden illness of her mother.

Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Colonel Uline, U.S.A., has been critically ill at Syracuse, N.Y., and Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Buffalo, was called in consultation with Professor Groat, of Syracuse University Medical College. Mrs. Uline is now convalescing nicely.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, War Dept. Gen. Staff, left Washington on March 3 for a series of visits in the Middle West. These visits will include Harrisburg, Pa.; Chicago; Davenport, Iowa, and Fort Leavenworth. While in Fort Leavenworth Mrs. Johnson will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Henry W. Fleet.

The members of Co. M, 7th Inf., N.Y. N.G., Capt. R. C. Tobin, entertained a company of friends at a dinner-dance in their armory at 643 Park avenue, New York city, on the evening of March 24. Dinner was served at eight o'clock and was followed by general dancing in the veterans' room for which additional guests were invited. Supper was served in the mess from midnight until two a.m. The decorations were of spring flowers backed by ferns and palms.

The Kosmos Club, comprising the fifty or more members of the Masonic Fraternity stationed in Boston Harbor, were the guests on March 14 of the Wessagusset Lodge of South Weymouth. The particular occasion was the annual military night of that lodge. Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Stopford, C.A.C., Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., and Chaplain Harry C. Fraser spoke for the club. Major Frederick G. Bauer, J.A.G.D., is the master of this lodge, which includes a large number of former Service men.



Mrs. Clifton Comly is spending several weeks in Washington at the Grafton.

Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Kane have been stopping at Hotel Powhatan, Washington.

Major James L. Dunworth, C.A.C., U. S.A., and Mrs. Dunworth have returned to the Hotel Powhatan, Washington.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks, who spent the past month in Florida, returned to Washington on March 18.

Mrs. Amos A. Fries, wife of Brigadier General Fries, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon in Washington on March 17.

Col. George E. Thorne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thorne while on leave will be at 507 South 4th street, Alhambra, Calif.

Mrs. Bailey, widow of Col. Hobart K. Bailey, has left the Westmoreland, Washington, for her home in Bridgeton, N.J.

Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Wilder were hosts at a luncheon at their home in Washington on March 19.

Miss Sophie P. Casey, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., is in Raleigh, N.C., as the guest of Mrs. William J. Andrews.

Mrs. Louis Maxfield, widow of Commander Maxfield, U.S.N., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, in Gloucester, Va.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Capt. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., retired, entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, on March 15.

Mrs. Ellsworth Berthoff, widow of Commodore Berthoff, has returned to Washington after an absence of nearly three years and is at the Brighton.

The Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Stitt entertained at dinner at the Arts Club, Washington, on March 22 for their daughter, Miss Mary Stitt.

Lieut. Comdr. A. F. McCreary, U.S.N., who has just returned from duty in San Domingo has taken the house at 711 Stockley Gardens, Ghent, Norfolk, Va.

Miss Betty Fleming, of Wellesley College, will visit her grandmother, Mrs. Grimes, of the Marlborough, Washington, for Easter vacation about March 25.

Mrs. Parker W. West, wife of Major West, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, on March 17 in honor of Mrs. Coolidge.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Wainwright entertained at dinner in Washington on March 16 in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Major C. Stockmar Bendel, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bendel, of Fort Leavenworth, have as their guest the latter's mother, Mrs. Thomas Holm, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Brigadier General Taylor, U.S.A., has as her guest at her home on 8 street, Washington, Mrs. Donald Chappell, of New London, Conn.

Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, U. S.N., retired, and Mrs. Kimball entertained at a dinner of ten guests in Washington on March 11 in honor of Mrs. Charles Wetmore.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., retired, of the University Club, Washington, D.C., has gone to the Hotel Astor, New York, from Atlantic City, where he passed several days.

Comdr. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N., and Mrs. Oliver, who arrived in Washington from the West coast in January, have purchased a new house in Chevy Chase at 3838 Morrison street.

Major John G. Gotwals, U.S.A., is at the Hotel Astor from Juneau, Alaska. Capt. Calvert H. Arnold is also there from Fort Wood, N.Y., and Col. J. W. Jones is registered from Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Clark, widow of Col. William F. Clark, Finance Dept., U.S.A., who died on March 4 at Fort Howard, Md., has returned to her mother's home. Her permanent address is No. 8 McGraw Grove, Kansas City, Kas.

Major Brehon B. Somervell, of the Combat Section, office of Chief of Engineers, recently delivered a lecture on the Organized Reserve before the Pittsburgh Post of the Society of American Military Engineers.

Mrs. Clarence S. Williams, wife of Rear Admiral Williams, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 9 for Misses. William Eric Fowler, L. T. Richardson, C. F. Preston, A. L. Willard, John Temple Graves, G. H. Estes and W. C. Cole.

Col. James G. Eben, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G., and Mrs. Eben, of the Hotel Stratford, are spending the month at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City. Colonel Eben, a veteran of the World War, assumed ownership of the Stratford upon his return to civilian life.

Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams, U. S.N., and Mrs. Williams, on March 16, entertained at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, for several friends from Ohio. On March 17 they entertained at dinner in their home for Capt. Frank Clark, U.S.N., and his mother, and for Lieutenant Commander Kepler, Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Godwin and their house guest, Miss Anna Showers, of Springfield, Ohio.

The Naval Academy basketball squad has elected Warren S. Parr, of Kansas, captain for next year. He has played guard for two seasons. He also has played on the football and lacrosse teams.

## Births

A daughter was born to Mr. Porter Bruck and Mrs. Bruck at Los Angeles, Calif., March 5. Mrs. Bruck is the daughter of Col. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Palmer.

Capt. Charles R. Johnson, 2d Machine Gun Squadron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a daughter, Sally Ann, on Feb. 23, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

A son, Walter Eastby, jr., was born to the wife of Mr. W. E. Lawson, formerly captain, U.S.M.C., on March 16, at Philadelphia. He is the grandson of Capt. A. W. Dunbar, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunbar.

A daughter, Virginia Lee, was born to Capt. H. L. Campbell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Campbell at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, March 21.

Lieut. G. Haven Mankin, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mankin announce the birth of a son, Haven Winslow, on March 15, at Washington.

Major Dennis E. McCuniff, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCuniff announce the birth of a son at Denver, Colo., March 14. Mrs. McCuniff is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Tritch, of Denver.

Lieut. Comdr. E. A. McIntyre, U.S.N., and Mrs. McIntyre announce the birth of a son, Jordan, on Feb. 18, at Middletown, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William G. Murchison, Adj. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Murchison announce the birth of a son, William G., jr., on March 6, at the Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

Technical Sergt. John P. O'Keefe, Supply Division, Q.M.C., and Mrs. O'Keefe announce the birth of a daughter, Agnes Marjorie, at Rockford, Ill., March 13.

A son, Scott Peck, jr., was born to Lieut. Scott Peck, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peck at San Diego, Calif., March 4.

Major H. H. Pritchett, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pritchett announce the birth of a son, Harry Hall, jr., at Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, March 10.

Lieut. Harold G. Sydenham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sydenham announce the birth of a daughter, Gloria Frances, Feb. 23. Lieutenant Sydenham is on duty at Fort George H. Wright, Washington.

Capt. F. C. Shaffer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Shaffer announce the birth of a son, Forrest C., jr., at the station hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., on March 15.

A son, who has been named Robert Sherman, was born to Lieut. Sherman E. Willard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Willard at Fort Adams, R.I., Feb. 22.

Early in the month Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., accompanied by his aid, Major G. C. Marshall, jr., Inf., U.S.A., made a visit of inspection of the command at Fort Benning, Ga. During their stay they were the guests of Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon. Other guests visiting Gen. and Mrs. Gordon were Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds, of Fort Sill, and Brigadier General McClachlin, of the Army War College. A reception and dance was held at the Officers' Club, March 6, when General Pershing received with Gen. and Mrs. Gordon several hundred of the officers and their wives stationed at Fort Benning. Col. Paul B. Malone and Mrs. Malone entertained the visiting officers at a buffet luncheon after the "demonstration" and Gen. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at a supper on their arrival at the fort. Mrs. Rumbough, who is visiting her son, Major Rumbough, also entertained the visitors at a buffet luncheon March 7 before the board took their departure. Major General Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, was their house guest and the other officers were Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, Brig. Gen. H. E. Ely, Col. Richmond P. Davis, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen and several other officers.

## MILITARY INSTRUCTOR ISSUES BOOKLET ON SCHOOL TRAINING.

An interesting booklet entitled "Aims and Purposes of Military Training in Educational Institutions," including words to the U.S. Army bugle calls, has been written and issued by Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris Edwards, U.S.A., retired, who is now on duty as P.M.S. and T. at the Kansas City high schools. The booklet will do much to enlighten the general mass of citizens on the subject. It urges better national patriotism, preparedness and protection. The words to the bugle calls have been sanctioned by the War Department and are intended to interpret the soul and spirit of the United States Army as it exists in the minds and hearts of our military leaders, and to endow the Army with a high moral tone and a lofty patriotism. To defray the cost of printing a charge of fifteen cents is made for each copy, with a reasonable discount for lots of twenty or more. The booklet is written for the interests of the Army as a whole and is worth much more than the nominal price charged. Booklets may be had by writing to Colonel Edwards, Room 215, Public Library Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.  
Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.  
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.  
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

### JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

March 23, 1922.

The question as to whether a Philippine Scout officer who has not qualified for appointment in the Regular Army can be promoted above the grade of a captain has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, the Secretary of War and the J.A.G. not having come to an agreement in the matter. It is expected that the Attorney General will render an opinion of captains will be removed.

### Total Vacancies in Each Grade.

Colonels	10	+	0	=	*10
Lieutenant colonels	2	11	13		
Majors	31	13	144		
Captains	71	45	116		
First Lieutenants	1,204	116	1,320		
Second Lieutenants	2,694	1,320	4,014		

\*The ten vacancies in the grade of colonel will promote eleven lieutenant colonels due to the disqualification of Lt. Col. William T. Patten, Inf., who will retire on promotion.

†The forty-four vacancies in the grade of major will promote forty-five captains due to the disqualification of Capt. George H. Blankenship, Inf., who will retire on promotion.

### Last Officer Entitled to Promotion.

Lt. Col. Duncan K. Major, jr., Inf., 431.  
Maj. Fay W. Brabson, Inf., 1175.  
Capt. Gordon W. Ellis, Inf., 3575.  
1st Lt. Rene E. de Russy, C.A.C., 8037.  
All 2d Lts. have been promoted.

### Last officer nominated in each grade.

Col. John D. Long, Cav., 419.  
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160.  
Maj. R. P. Shugg, F.A., 3526.  
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.  
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf.

### Last officer confirmed in each grade.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419.  
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160 (confirmed Feb. 24, 1922).  
Maj. R. P. Shugg, F.A., 3526.  
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.  
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 23, 1922).

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 20, 1922.

### APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER, REGULAR ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—Col. C. W. Otwell, C.W.S., rank July 1, 1920; Capt. C. S. Hammond, C.A.C., rank July 1, 1920.  
Ordnance Department—Capt. W. R. Slaughter, Inf., rank Sept. 9, 1918.  
Signal Corps—Capt. J. H. B. Bogman, Cav., rank July 1, 1920.  
Infantry—1st Lt. J. S. Crawford, A.S., rank July 1, 1920.

### PROMOTIONS IN REGULAR ARMY.

Medical Corps—To be captains: 1st Lts. C. C. Starkes from Feb. 28, 1922; I. F. Peak from March 12, 1922.

### REAPPOINTMENT IN PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To be 1st lts. with rank from April 2, 1918 (provisional appointment expires April 1, 1922): 1st Lts. H. A. Sanford, E. Wells, J. W. Smith, H. A. Mosher, R. Bonham.

To be 1st lts. with rank from April 10, 1918 (provisional appointment expires April 9, 1922): 1st Lt. O. B. Tudor.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on March 18 confirmed the promotion of 1st Lt. W. M. Blackshare, M.C., to be capt., and the transfer of Capt. C. Porterfield, jr., Inf., to Field Art.

### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 66, MARCH 21, 1922, W.D.

Maj. F. C. Mahin, Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital to proper station, Hartford, Conn.

Col. C. C. Hearn, C.A.C., to duty with Organized Reserves of 3d Corps Area.

Maj. W. V. Cotchett, retired, from present duties, Paris, France; to return to U.S. via transport from Antwerp April 8, or via transport April 23, and to Washington, D.C., and report in person to Chief of Staff for duty in G-2, W.D.)

Maj. E. Villaret, C.A.C., from Paris, France, to U.S. and upon arrival will report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders.

Par. 25, S.O. 50, W.D., March 2, relating to Col. W. S. McNair, G.S., is revoked.

Maj. S. S. Underwood, O.D., to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for further examination by the surgeon at that station.

Brig. Gen. E. Russell from Fort Sill, Okla., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Resignation of Capt. J. G. Cole, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

First Lt. G. E. Bruner, Inf., now attached to 57th Inf., is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. E. W. Mumford, Q.M.C., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Denver for examination.

Capt. T. Schoge, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to an Army retiring board for examination.

Capt. P. L. Porter, Inf., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to an Army retiring board at Washington for examination.

Capt. G. J. Sibley, D.O., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination.

Maj. W. F. Pearson, Q.M.C., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 1st Corps Area. Lt. Col. A. U. Faulkner, F.A., from Camp Bragg, N.C., June 15, 1922, to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty.

Capt. L. E. Toole, 43d Inf., from further assignment to that regiment and will report in person to Maj. Gen. F. J. Kernan for duty as aid on his staff.

The transfer of Capt. F. L. Thompson, Inf., to Field Artillery on March 9, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will report to 12th Field Artillery for duty.

Maj. E. F. Silkman, C.A.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. The transfer of 1st Lt. C. R. Forrest, A.S., to Field Artillery on March 9, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed to Fort Benning, Ga., and to 85d Field Artillery for duty.

S.O. 67, MARCH 21, 1922, W.D.

Following officers relieved further stations: Walter Reed Hospital and return to stations indicated: Col. A. T. Ovenshine, Inf., Camp Travis, Texas; Lt. Col. W. W. K. Hamilton, A.G.D., Washington, D.C.; Maj. C. M. Burlingame, New Cumberland, Pa.; F. Cannon, C.A.C., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. E. J. Turgeson, Q.M.C., relieved duty Paris; to Antwerp, sailing April 8 to U.S., then to Philadelphia Q.M. Intermediate Depot.

Maj. E. H. Chase, jr., O.D., to Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade.

Maj. H. L. Dale, M.C., to Letterman General Hospital for duty.

Capt. J. A. Strang and P. E. Bernell, C.E., assigned to 8th Engr. Training Co., Fort Sam Houston, and 18th Engr. Light Bridge Train, respectively.

Capt. P. McC. Vernon, 31st Inf., transferred to 30th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Col. C. D. Roberts, 34th Inf., transferred to 64th Inf., Plattsburg.

Capt. J. M. Jenkins, jr., to sail May 15 for Manila for duty with F.A. regiment, that department.

Maj. A. L. P. Johnson, Inf., assigned to 30th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., effective expiration of leave.

Following officers to hospitals indicated for treatment: Col. F. W. Van Duyn, Q.M.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Maj. B. M. Atkinson, A.S., on expiration of leave to Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Par. 6, S.O. 62, W.D., March 16, relating to Capt. B. W. Root, F.A., revoked.

Maj. E. A. Palmer, M.C., to Camp Dix.

Lt. Col. J. H. Read, jr., O.D., to Ordnance School, Watertown Arsenal, as student.

Following officers to report for examination to retiring board, Washington: Lt. Col. J. M. Coward, C.A.C.; P. L. Smith and Maj. W. H. Keith, F.D.; Capt. A. C. Roberts, Q.M.C.; 1st Lt. G. E. Haynes, A.S.

First Lt. B. L. McDonald, F.A., to report for examination to retiring board, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. G. B. Haddock, Inf., transferred to A.S. Capt. J. H. Burns, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., to sail May 11 for Panama.

Lt. Col. W. V. Morris, I.G.D., detailed assistant to Chief Co-ordinator for General Supply.

Capt. J. W. Bulger, Inf., transferred to 4th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Capt. W. Foelsing, Q.M.C., to Fort Benning.

Capt. C. F. Wilson, Q.M.C., to New Orleans.

First Lt. G. F. Foss, Q.M.C., to Camp Knox.

Col. F. W. Lewis, A.G., to Governors Island, N.Y., as corps area adjutant, 2d Corps Area.

Capt. G. P. Bush, S.C., to Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lt. L. H. Greathouse, C.W.O.R.C., to active duty March 26 at Edgewood Arsenal for instruction for three months.

Capt. N. B. Chandler, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination by retiring board.

G.O. 8, FEB. 13, 1922, W.D.

This order relates to the determination of service origin and line of duty in death and disability cases.

### ENCOURAGING OFFICERS TO TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Cir. 4, Feb. 23, 1922, Panama Canal Dept.

1. There are a number of steamers transiting the canal which make round trips to Central and South America, stopping for several days at various ports in these two countries. The Panama Railroad Steamship Line, owned by the Federal Government, occasionally has steamers making similar trips.

2. In order to encourage officers to travel in Central and South America, the Department Commander has been authorized to carry officers on detached service for periods not to exceed twenty days while engaged in such travel at their own expense.

3. Officers desiring to take advantage of this opportunity to visit Central and South America will submit applications to these headquarters.

4. A report on the places visited will be required.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sturgis:

H. O. WILLIAMS, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 5, MARCH 18, 1922, 1ST CORPS AREA.

The Training Center, 1st Corps Area, is assigned to permanent station as follows:

Headquarters, Fort Warren, Mass.; Infantry Section, Fort Andrews and Fort Revere, Mass.; Engineer Section, Fort Revere, Mass.; Coast Artillery Section, Fort Strong, Mass.; Recruit Section, Fort Strong, Mass.; Cavalry Section, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Field Artillery Section, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Vocational Training Center, Fort Banks, Mass.

The Army stations and forts in and in the vicinity of Boston Harbor (except the Army Base) will hereafter for purposes of administration be considered as a single post, which will be known as "Boston Harbor." The post will be commanded by the senior line officer present for duty, with office at Fort Warren, Mass. The order gives other necessary instructions for administration of affairs, and the senior officer of the Coast Artillery Corps present for duty will command the Coast Defenses of Boston.

### EXCELLENCE IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

G.O. 4, March 6, 1922, 42d Inf.

Camp Gaillard, C.E.

This order publishes a letter from Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding the 20th Infantry Brigade, to the C.O. of the 42d Inf., U.S.A., Lieut. Col. R. B. Wood, congratulating the command on the results of its target practice. The letter says:

"Upon the completion of the regular target season, I desire to congratulate you and all members of your command on the excellent progress made in the use of small arms by your regiment. When compared with the records made last season, this year's score shows



conclusively the results of hard work, devotion to duty, and intelligently directed effort on the part of your whole command. These results are the more remarkable in view of the fact that throughout the firing season the shortage of company officers has been acute, and fatigue and extra duty details very heavy. The fact that the entire regiment has qualified 86 per cent. of its riflemen as marksmen or better, which percentage is in excess of the standard set by the War Department, is in itself proof of the excellent military rating of your command.

"2. In a regiment where the total results are so gratifying I wish particularly to commend the following officers who succeeded in attaining a percentage of 90 or over of qualified men out of the total number firing in their respective companies:

"Capt. A. V. Niles, company commander of Co. C, and 1st Lt. U. W. Holly, who trained that company for a considerable period during preliminary practice, Co. C, 100 per cent.; 1st Lt. G. R. Townsend, Co. I, 98.5 per cent.; Maj. George Blair, Hqs. Co., 98.15 per cent.; Maj. Clifford Blumel, Hqs. Co., 94.8 per cent.; Capt. G. A. Ross, Co. G, 92.7 per cent.; Lt. Dwight Rosebaum, Co. L, and Capt. J. P. Murphy, who trained this company for a part of preliminary practice, Co. L, 91.3 per cent.; Capt. W. H. Wells, Co. K, 90.7 per cent.; Lt. Stuart Little, Co. D (M.Gs.), 98.5 per cent.; Capt. A. F. Christie, Co. M (M.Gs.), 95.16 per cent.; Capt. J. B. Smith, Howitzer Co., 97.4 per cent.

"The applicable parts of this paragraph will be noted on the efficiency reports of the officers concerned.

"3. I also desire especially to congratulate the following officers and enlisted men for the excellent individual score made by each in record practice:

"Highest scores by officers: Rifle, Maj. Clifford Blumel, total score, 317; pistol, Capt. G. A. Ross, percentage, 95.

"Highest scores by enlisted men: Rifle, Sgt. Felix Ramirez, Co. B, total score, 315; pistol, Mess Sgt. Alfonso Medina, Co. G, percentage, 95."

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. P. Brown to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for treatment at station hospital. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. Gen. E. Cronkrite, C. J. Bailey, H. C. Halo, Brig. Gen. W. S. Graves and A. J. Bowley are detailed as members of the classification board appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of making classification of officers under the provisions of section 24b, chapter 1, act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, vice Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, Brig. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, jr., W. Lassiter, H. H. Bandholtz and W. D. Conner, relieved. (March 16, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. G. Van H. Moseley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, camp at Gatun, C.Z., will proceed about March 25 from Cristobal, C.Z., to New York, N.Y., thence to Washington for temporary duty in connection with the suit against the United States, now pending in the Court of Claims, "Brooklyn vs. United States No. 34726." (March 6, P.C.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Lt. Col. F. E. Buchan, G.S. (Cav.), now at Boston, will report to Army retiring board 1st Corps Area, Boston, for examination. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. P. McDermott, G.S., will report in person to Chief of Staff for duty with G-4, General Staff. (March 18, W.D.)

Maj. C. B. Hodges, G.S., now on temporary duty in Washington, is relieved from further duty with the A.F. in Germany and is assigned to duty with the War Department G.S. (March 20, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. B. Alvord, A.G.D., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Hqs., Presidio of San Francisco, for examination. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. O. B. Smith, A.G., from duty in the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, and will report in person to The A.G. of Army for duty in his office. (March 17, W.D.)

Col. W. Kelly, jr., A.G., to San Francisco, Calif., on transport to sail from New York about July 15 and report to commanding general 9th Corps Area for duty as corps area adjutant. (March 18, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. H. C. Bonnycastle, Q.M.C., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and return to his proper duties. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Schillo, Q.M.C., to sail about June 6, 1922, for Manila for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

First Lt. W. V. D. Newbegin, Q.M.C., to sail about June 6 for Manila for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. assigned to companies of 2d Motor Repair Battalion indicated after their names: Capt. A. E. Matlack, Co. A; J. Kasper, Co. B; J. W. Thompson, Co. D. (March 17, W.D.)

Leave two months, about April 1, to Capt. D. L. Knoll, Q.M.C., Camp Knox, Ky. (March 7, 5th C.A.)

Capt. J. H. Stern, Q.M.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. King, Q.M.C., is detailed as instructor, Q.M.C., Pennsylvania N.G., and to Harrisburg for station. (March 18, W.D.)

Col. C. W. Ottwell, C.W.S., to Washington and report to Army retiring board for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. O. G. Paquet, Q.M.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (March 8, 7th C.A.)

Leave two months and four days, with permission to visit United States, to Capt. P. Shemonaky, Q.M.C., to leave the department on transport sailing from Cristobal about March 25. (March 2, P.C.D.)

Capt. M. S. Pettit, Q.M.C., is detailed for duty as instructor of Q.M. Corps, New York N.G., and to N.Y. city for station. (March 20, W.D.)

First Lt. C. Smith, Q.M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. G. L. Gamble, Q.M.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. J. H. Dent, Q.M.C., to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. P. Boykin, Q.M.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital to Langley Field, Va., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Sgt. D. L. Brink, Q.M.C., Camp Pike, Ark., to duty with Missouri N.G. as sergeant-

instructor of Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) and to Joplin for station. (March 14, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Lt. Col. J. L. Bevans, M.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (March 16, W.D.)

Officers of M.C. from further assignment and duty at Army Medical School and proceed May 1 to hospitals specified after their names for duty: Maj. P. L. Coulter, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; C. G. Sinclair, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. R. M. Butler, M.C., to Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., for treatment. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. S. C. Schwartz, M.C., to Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., for treatment. (March 17, W.D.)

The assignment of Contract Surg. B. F. Richards, U.S.A., to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., as of March 15, 1922, is announced. (March 17, W.D.)

Maj. A. M. Caccini, M.C., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (March 20, W.D.)

Lt. Col. L. Brochemin, jr., M.C., is detailed for duty as instructor Medical Department, Washington N.G., and to Seattle and take station. (March 20, W.D.)

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C. OF F.

Maj. E. N. Enders, F.D., will report by letter to commanding general 7th Corps Area, Fort Crook, Neb., for assignment to station and duty, and then join. (March 20, W.D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.O.W.S.

The resignation by 1st Lt. F. M. Henley, C.W.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 18, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. E. E. Winslow, C.E., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (March 16, W.D.)

Mrs. Sgt. S. M. Yarbrough and Tech. Sgt. J. Peplusk, 13th Engrs., are transferred to 17th Engrs., Camp Humphreys, Va. They will remain on their present duties, attached to the Enlisted Detachment, office of the Chief of Engineers. (March 16, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. D. St. P. Gaillard, O.D., to Old Hickory Ordnance Reserve Depot, Jacksonville, Tenn., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. G. W. Graham, O.D., to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Hatcher, O.D., to Washington to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

Maj. W. B. Hardigg, O.D., to Fort Monroe, Va., Artillery Training Center for duty as ordnance representative with the Coast Artillery Board. (March 20, W.D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, D.A.S.

Maj. J. D. Reardon, A.S., to Langley Field for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lt. E. L. Searl, jr., A.S., to sail April 5 for Manila for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Second Lt. W. T. Lockhart, jr., A.S.O.R.C., is rated as airplane pilot. (March 16, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain G. L. Allen from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, to proper station, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. (March 17, W.D.)

Chaplain A. A. Pruden to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Chaplain T. G. Conboy to duty with 3d Corps Area Training Center, Camp Meade, Md. (March 17, W.D.)

Chaplain A. F. Vaughan from duty with 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and is assigned to duty with 8th Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 17, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Col. G. Williams, Cav., is designated as C.O. of the C.M.T.C. to be held in 1st Corps Area this year. (March 1, 1st C.A.)

First Lt. J. K. Mitchell, 14th Cav., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (March 2, 7th C.A.)

Maj. J. C. P. Tillson, jr., Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav. and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

First Lt. S. Ager, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor University of Arizona, Tucson. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. W. M. Hayette, Cav., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 2d Corps Area and is assigned to 61st Cavalry Division, with station at Buffalo, N.Y. (March 17, W.D.)

Orders of Jan. 10 assigning Lt. Col. D. Cullen, Cav., to 14th Cav. and directing him to proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is revoked. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. J. Ryan, Cav., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lt. C. E. Morrison, Cav., to 9th Training Center Squadron, Presidio of San Francisco, and join. (March 18, W.D.)

Lt. Col. H. A. Meyer, jr., Cav., now at Letterman General Hospital, report in person to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

Capt. T. D. Wadsworth, jr., Cav., from attachment to 6th Cav. and is detailed for duty as instructor of Cav., New York N.G., and to Rochester for station. (March 18, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Capt. S. W. Root, F.A., from assignment to 13th Infantry Brigade and present duty with 5th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. W. A. Reddick, F.A., from assignment to 80th F.A. and from present duty with Hqs. 3d Corps Area Training Center, Camp Meade, Md. (March 16, W.D.)

First Lt. W. Hayford, 3d, 80th F.A., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and is assigned to 3d

Training Battery, Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. W. McB. Garrison, 5th F.A., to sail about May 15 for Hawaii for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. F. E. Tibbets, jr., F.A., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, will report to Army retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, for examination. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. C. E. Doran, F.A., to duty with Organized Reserves, 1st Corps Area, Boston. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. E. W. Romberger, F.A.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sill, Okla., Field Artillery School. (March 17, W.D.)

So much of par. 24, S.O. 63, W.D., March 17, 1922, as relates to Capt. E. W. Romberger, F.A.O.R.C., is revoked. (March 20, W.D.)

Mrs. Sgt. J. O'Shaughnessy, 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., to duty with New York N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery and to New York city for station. (March 14, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Capt. J. H. Gilbreth, C.A.C., D.O.L., is assigned to Hqs. 4th Coast Artillery District, Fort McPherson, Ga. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. T. R. Murphy, C.A.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital to proper station, Schenectady, N.Y. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. E. N. Howard, C.A.C., reports to Army retiring board at Hqs. 1st Corps Area for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

Maj. Q. Gray, C.A.C., to sail about May 11 for Canal Zone for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

St. Sgt. D. W. McCaig, C.A.C., Fort Amador, C.Z., is transferred to Coast Defenses of Cristobal, Fort De Lesseps, C.Z., for duty. (March 6, P.C.D.)

St. Sgt. C. Wagner, C.A.C., is transferred to 13th Inf. (T.C.), band, Fort Andrews, Mass. He will continue on his present duties at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., pending further instructions. (March 6, 1st C.A.)

St. Sgt. (Clerical) N. E. Morgan, C.A.C. (appointed March 14, 1922, from private, C.A. School Detachment), Fort Monroe, Va., will report to Training Center, Fort Monroe, for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Col. G. J. Holden, Inf. (D.O.L.), is designated C.O. of the R.O.T.O. to be held at Camp Devens, Mass., June 15-July 27. (March 1, 1st C.A.)

Maj. J. W. Hyatt, Inf., U.S. Army, instructor Massachusetts N.G., is assigned to duty as acting chief of staff, 26th Division. (March 1, 1st C.A.)

Col. E. R. Gibson, Inf., upon completion of the annual armory inspection and certain duties connected with the Vermont N.G., will proceed to Boston, Mass., take station and report to the commanding general, 1st Corps Area Training Center, for temporary duty for course of instruction of not to exceed one month. Upon completion of this temporary duty he is assigned to duty in connection with the organization, administration and instruction of the 419th Inf., 24th Div., and will proceed to Worcester, Mass., for permanent station. (March 8, 1st C.A.)

Lt. Col. E. G. McCleave, Inf., D.O.L., to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. J. Davis, Inf., is detailed for duty with 4th Corps Area Training Center. (March 16, W.D.)

Maj. E. B. Carrithers, Inf., to Fort Crook, Neb., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Sanford, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (March 18, W.D.)

So much of par. 4, S.O. 38, W.D., Feb. 15, 1922, as refers to Lt. Col. G. L. Townsend, Inf., is revoked. (March 18, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 32, W.D., March 4, 1922, referring to Lt. Col. H. G. Stahl, Inf., is revoked. (March 18, W.D.)

Lt. Col. H. G. Stahl, Inf., is assigned to duty with Field Artillery for a period of four years and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

First Lt. T. N. Stark, 15th Inf., is transferred to 38th Inf. and Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit United States, to 1st Lt. S. Little, 42d Inf., to leave Panama Canal Department about April 15. (March 6, P.C.D.)

Leave four months, with permission to visit United States, to Lt. Col. R. Wood, 42d Inf., to leave Panama Canal Department about April 15. (March 6, P.C.D.)

First Lt. J. T. Curtis, 14th Inf., Fort Davis, C.Z., is detailed on detached service at Fort Amador, C.Z., for duty with Hqs. and Military Police Co. of the Division. (March 2, P.C.D.)

Lt. Col. E. R. Wilson, Inf., now at Letterman General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Kindervater, 20th Inf., is transferred to 24th Inf., effective April 30, and to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. C. J. Allen, 31st Inf., having arrived at San Francisco, is transferred to 38th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

Capt. P. K. Kennedy, jr., Inf., to Camp Travis, Texas, and rejoin the 20th Infantry. (March 20, W.D.)

Lt. Col. N. M. Green, Inf., now at San Francisco, will report to Army retiring board for examination. (March 20, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lt. W. E. Edwards, P.S., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board there for examination. (March 20, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Hqs. 9th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. G. F. Brown, B. F. Poore, Col. F. A. Winter, M.C. P. C. Wolf, Inf., and Maj. D. W. Harmon, M.C.; recorder, Capt. D. S. Grimm, 46th Inf. (March 17, W.D.)

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following officers were granted leaves in War Department special orders on the dates noted below and for the periods announced:

March 15—Chaplain F. J. Bergs, 2 mos., about April 8; Capt. R. W. Brown, Inf., 4 mos., about June 1; 1st Lt. F. A. Johnson, A.S., 1 mo.

March 16—Capt. E. A. Franklin, Cav., 2 mos.

March 17—Lt. Col. G. F. Connolly, C.A.C., 4 mos.; Capt. W. H. Donaldson, jr., C.A.C., 3 mos., permission return U.S. via Suez; Maj. G. H. Franke, F.A., 2 mos.; Capt. W. McB. Garrison, F.A., 1 mo. and 25 days; Chaplain W. K. Lloyd, U.S.A., 3 mos.

March 18—Capt. D. H. Blakelock, Q.M.C., 3 mos.; Maj. P. H. Clark, G.S., sick leave extended until time enable him report Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. upon arrival in U.S.; Col. J. B. Douglas, C.A.C., 3 mos. and 18 days; Lt. Col. A. S. Frost, retired, 2 mos., about May 15, to leave U.S.; Lt. Col. R. E. Grinstead, Inf., 4 mos.; Col. H. J. Hatch, C.A.C., 20 days, about April 1; 1st Lt. H. A. Shovlin, A.S., 18 days, about April 8; Maj. H. A. Violland, F.D., 4 mos.

March 20—Capt. H. K. Adams, Inf., 4 mos.; Maj. C. D. Allen, M.C., 1 mo. ext.; Capt. J. N. Arthur, Inf., 2 mos.; Maj. D. H. Connolly, G.S., 3 mos., April 1; Capt. B. F. Munday, Cav., 2 mos.; Maj. J. A. O'Brien, Inf., 3 mos. and 16 days; Maj. H. Villaret, C.A.C., 4 mos.; Capt. A. T. Wright, Inf., 4 mos.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. G. E. Manning, retired, is relieved from further active duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. G. E. Manning, retired, is detailed as professor Winchester High School, Winchester, Va. (March 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. O. F. Snyder, retired, from further active duty to home. (March 18, W.D.)

#### REMOVED FROM D.O.L.

The names of the following officers are removed from D.O.L.: Capt. G. G. Ball, Cav.; 1st Lt. G. E. Bruner, Inf. (March 17, W.D.)

The names of the following officers are removed from D.O.L.: Col. M. C. Buckey, C.A.C., and 1st Lt. F. H. Kuhn, Q.M.C. (March 20, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The transfer of Maj. R. H. Lee, C.A.C., to Ordnance Department on March 9, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will remain on present duty until further orders. (March 17, W.D.)

The transfer of Capt. E. W. Hill, Inf., to Air Service on Feb. 25, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will remain on present duty until further orders. (March 17, W.D.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. B. B. McBride, Inf., to Air Service on Feb. 25, 1922, with rank from Oct. 13, 1919, is announced. He will remain on present duty until further orders. (March 17, W.D.)

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Of. G. F. Murray, Boston, will report to Army retiring board at Boston for examination. (March 18, W.D.)

Wnt. Of. M. Muller, bandleader, now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., is relieved from his present assignment with 6th Infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (March 18, W.D.)

Wnt. Of. F. A. Lewis, bandleader, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty with



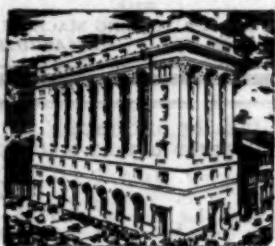




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## NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.  
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

### JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

March 22, 1922.  
The junior officers whose numbers have been made in the various ranks and grades of the Navy are as follows:

**Line.** Rear Adm. J. V. Chase R. Adm. A. M. McCormick  
Capt. H. H. Royall Capt. H. C. Curi  
Cdr. H. K. Hewitt Cdr. G. L. Wicks  
Lt. Cdr. O. Q. Wright, Jr. Lt. Cdr. O. S. Stephenson

**Dental Corps.** Lt. Cdr. E. E. Harris  
**Supply Corps.** Rear Adm. L. Hunt  
Capt. T. W. Leuthe Capt. G. R. Crapo  
Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hedapp

**Construction Corps.** Capt. C. M. Simmers  
Cdr. H. E. Russell  
Lt. Cdr. E. L. Patch  
**Civil Engr. Corps.** Capt. R. E. Bakenhus  
Cdr. R. M. Warfield  
Lt. Cdr. H. F. Bruns

The application of Cdr. Francis L. Chadwick for retirement after thirty years' service has been approved by the President and he has been placed on the retired list from March 1, 1922. His retirement results in the following promotions, effective from March 2:

Lt. Cdr. Henry K. Hewitt to be cdr.  
Lt. Carroll Q. Wright, Jr., to be lt. cdr.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Orders to Officers March 15.

Capt. E. H. Watson to 12th Naval Dist.  
Cdr. A. J. James to command U.S.S. Belknap; R. A. Theobald to Asiatic Flt.  
Lt. Cdr. H. B. Hird to Force Engr., Base Force, Pac. Flt.; W. H. Lee to Asst. Communication Supt., 16th Naval Dist.  
Lts. R. U. Hyde to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Langley and on board when commd.; S. A. Loftus to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; K. Preston to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C., under instruction in torpedoes, reporting May 1.  
Ens. S. S. Bunting to R.S., Mare Island, Calif.; J. M. Conlon to U.S.S. Gold Star; T. S. Murrell to U.S.S. Asheville; A. G. Nish and F. J. Thomas to U.S.S. Henderson; W. R. Wiedman to U.S.S. Asheville.

**Medical Corps.**—Lts. W. W. Behlow to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington; C. E. Brown to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; J. Haverly to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.; J. W. Trosell to Marine Barracks, Charleston, S.C.; W. H. Wynn to Navy Recg. Station, Washington, D.C.  
**Supply Corps.**—Lts. C. L. Austin to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington; A. J. Barnum to U.S.S. Tacoma as Supply Off. Lt. (j.g.) E. F. Ney to R.S., Boston, Mass.  
Lt. J. N. Laycock, C.E.C., to Public Works Off., 15th Naval Dist.  
Ch. Btan. E. Delavy to command U.S.S. Fish Hawk.  
Guns. J. W. Agnew to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; W. S. McKay to R.S., New York, N.Y.; C. M. Maloney to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.; D. L. Young to duty U.S.S. Baltimore.  
Ch. Carp. M. A. Beach to temp. duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
Ch. Pharm. A. J. Heuschling resignation accepted.  
A.P. Clk. L. J. Barta to U.S.S. Henderson with Supply Off.  
Lt. (j.g.) C. L. Brown, R.F., to U.S.S. Capella.

#### Orders to Officers March 16.

Cdr. R. A. Abernathy to duty Asiatic Flt.; A. S. Wadsworth to U.S.S. Canopus as Exec. Off.  
Lt. Cdr. F. T. Leighton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Colorado as Sr. Asst. Engr. Off.  
Lts. F. P. Culbert to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; P. W. Fletcher to duty Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.; H. D. Stalley relieved all active duty.  
Lt. (j.g.) G. W. Johnson to treatment Naval Hosp., Washington.  
Ens. L. J. Baker to treatment Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.  
**Medical Corps.**—Capt. M. F. Gates to District Med. Off., 14th Naval Dist.; Lt. H. V. Hughes to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. DeW. T. Hunter to Naval Sta., St. Thomas, V.I.; Lt. J. F. Lankford to Naval Hospital, Washington.  
**Supply Corps.**—Lt. Cdr. W. H. Witterdink to Supply, Disb. and Com. Off., R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; Lt. A. C. Bridges to Supply Corps School of Application, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; Lt. E. Dana relieved all active duty; Lts. (j.g.) J. H. Skillman to Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., course of instruction; R. E. Thompson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Langley as Asst. for Disb. and Asst. to Supply Off. when commd.  
Btan. J. H. Anderson to U.S.S. Bridgeport.  
Ch. Pharm. W. M. Benton to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; C. R. Holmes to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.  
A.P. Clks. R. C. Ball to duty with Supply Off., U.S.S. Eagle 11; O. B. Vikre to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.  
Lt. H. W. Webber, R.F., to U.S.S. Cuyama.  
Lt. (j.g.) C. J. Wallen, R.F., to U.S.S. Orion.  
No orders published under date of March 17.

#### Orders to Officers March 18.

Lt. Cdr. J. H. S. Dessez to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lt. H. P. Samson to duty Engr. Exp. Sta., Annapolis, Md.  
Ens. W. M. Tinsley to U.S.S. S-30.  
**Medical Corps.**—Lts. F. W. Carll to R.S., New York, N.Y.; R. S. Lowry to U.S.S. Sirius; R. P. Parsons to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.; R. U. Whitehead to duty with Dist. Det. Lt. (j.g.) N. W. Gokey, Conn. Co., to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Orders to Officers March 20.

Cdr. J. O. Richardson to command U.S.S. Asheville.  
Lt. Cdr. W. K. Kilpatrick to temp. duty instruction conn. gas warfare Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
Lt. W. M. Dillon to Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept., Washington.  
Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Tobin to U.S.S. Pruitt.  
Ens. C. R. Brown to R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. A. Houghton to duty U.S.S. R-6; H. J. Kitcher to U.S.S. Somers.  
Lt. Cdr. M. H. Philbrick (S.C.) to Naval Base, San Diego, Calif.

Ens. C. T. Flannery (S.C.) to Supply Corps School of Application, Navy Dept.  
Btan. E. R. Melbourne to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Guns. G. W. Almour to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Langley and on board when commissioned.  
A.P. Clk. F. R. Briggs to duty with Sup. Off. R.S., Boston, Mass.  
A.P. Clk. J. D. Turnbull to duty with Sup. Off. R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Dispatch from C-in-C. Asiatic dated March 16, 1922:  
Lt. C. Campbell to U.S.S. Southard; Lt. H. S. Sease to Naval Station, Cavite; Ens. F. A. Rhoads to Naval Station, Cavite; Gunr. W. H. Hughes to U.S.S. Huron; Ch. Mach. L. Verbrugges to Naval Station, Cavite; Mach. L. E. Royer to U.S.S. Huron; Carp. J. F. O'Brien to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Dispatch from U.S.S. Utah dated March 18:  
Lt. A. T. Emerson to Submarine Chaser 338; Lt. (j.g.) W. G. Maser to U.S.S. Sturtevant; Ens. M. D. Dearth to U.S.S. McFarland.

#### Orders to Officers March 21.

Cdr. W. L. Friedell to command U.S.S. Rainbow; C. W. Mauldin to command U.S.S. Meredith; H. A. Stuart to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Lt. Cdr. C. H. Maddox to U.S.S. Prairie; T. Moran to command U.S.S. Mason.  
Lts. J. H. Brady and R. T. Darrow to temp. instruction gas warfare, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; I. R. Chambers to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-31 and on board when commissioned; R. M. Cottrell to command U.S.S. Swallow; E. E. Hazlett, Jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-32 and in command when commissioned.  
Lts. P. Hill to Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.; B. J. Rodgers to command U.S.S. R-8; J. M. Steele to command U.S.S. R-6; W. L. Taylor to U.S.S. McKean; G. K. Weber to U.S.S. Howard.  
Lts. (j.g.) G. H. Bowman to command U.S.S. H-8; L. E. Gehres to U.S.S. Aulick; J. F. W. Gray to U.S.S. Swasey; M. L. Kurtz to U.S.S. Ward; R. N. Lockart to U.S.S. Tattnall; R. P. MacNally to U.S.S. Hazelwood; S. B. Ogden to U.S.S. Sinclair; S. B. Stadler to U.S.S. Mackenzie.  
Ens. H. J. Bellingham to U.S.S. Wickes.  
Following ensigns to vessels named: A. W. Bates to O'Bannon, L. K. Beaver to Henshaw, M. A. Bittinger to Claxton, A. E. Conlon to Chew, R. E. Dennett to Williams, G. L. Bright to Zellan, C. C. Ferrent to Greene, I. M. Hansen to Mendez, D. Harrison to Mendez, T. S. Hare to Welles, H. E. Haynes to Aulick, C. F. Hudson to Twigg, S. L. Huff to Bab-bitt.  
Ens. C. L. Hayward to Converse, A. O. Hoyt to Gregory, A. S. Johnson to Kennison, P. G. Kahn to Walker, T. P. Kane to Elliott, R. S. Knox to Hazelwood, J. K. Lynch to Tarbell, G. D. Lyon to Moody, B. E. Millig to McCawley, C. H. Miller to Kilty, J. P. Milon to Billingsley, R. P. Noisat to Buchanan, A. L. Nelson to Edwards, E. C. Peterson to Aaron Ward, B. C. Purington to Palmer, F. W. Roberts to Thatcher, J. E. Rucker to Greer, C. A. Rumble to Mackenzie, W. W. Smith to Evans, A. H. Small to Doyen, G. C. Stevens to Rochester, C. E. Taylor to Thornton, G. E. Twining to Jacob Jones, R. T. Whitney to King, R. G. Warrack to Crosby, G. B. Whitworth to Shubrick, G. C. Weldon to Badger.

**Medical Corps.**—Lt. Cdr. E. E. Curtis to U.S.S. Prairie; A. B. Davidson to Squadron 11; E. E. Woodland to U.S.S. Bridgeport; Lts. E. E. Dockery to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; E. J. Brady to Squadron 5; J. R. Farrier to U.S.S. Prairie; H. G. Kellers to U.S.S. Sapelo; W. F. Kennedy to navy yard, Philadelphia; P. R. Mueller resignation accepted, effective May 1.  
Lt. C. B. Morse (D.C.) to Marine Exp. Force, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Lt. Cdr. R. C. Vasey (S.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; Ch. Btan. T. James to command Sub-Chaser 154; Btan. F. C. A. Plageman to U.S.S. Langley; A.P. Clks. W. F. Boyle to duty Sup. Off. navy yard, Philadelphia; H. D. Robinson to duty Sup. Off. navy yard, Philadelphia.

### JUNIOR OFFICERS, MARINE CORPS.

March 22, 1922.

Confirmed—	Made their number—
Col. F. M. Wise	(Grades of Col., Lt. Col and Major filled.)
Lt. Col. R. B. Sullivan	
Major Oliver Floyd	
Capt. D. R. Fox	Capt. W. P. Richards
1st Lt. H. J. Norton	1st Lt. W. Sumnerlin

### MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate on March 18 confirmed the promotions of 2d Lts. Cowley to Lt. Col., inclusive, U.S.M.C., to 1st lt., as given in this paper March 11, page 666.

### MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

MARCH 16—Capt. C. N. McClure granted leave for 15 days.  
Capt. G. F. Smithson to temp. duty Boston.  
Capt. A. H. Turner granted leave until April 24, then to Hqs. Marine Corps, Washington.  
First Lt. M. J. Holland honorably discharged M.C.R.  
Second Lt. R. C. Battin granted leave until April 8, 1922.  
Second Lt. R. S. Pendleton granted 14 days' leave.  
Q.M. Clk. C. A. Burton to M.B., Quantico, Va.  
MARCH 17—Maj. E. M. Reno to temp. duty at Edgewood Arsenal.  
Capt. P. W. Guilfoyle to Cavite, P.I.  
Capt. A. Kingston to 1st Brigade, Haiti.  
Capt. C. N. McClure, B. Moeller, W. M. Radcliffe, 1st Lts. St. J. R. Childs and S. P. Corning to 2d Brig., D.R.  
First Lt. A. A. Gladden leave extended for 20 days.  
First Lt. H. H. Phipps to San Diego, Calif., duty 5th Brigade.  
First Lt. J. C. Wemple, April 10, to 2d Brig., D.R.  
First Lt. J. T. Wright to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Second Lt. R. C. Battin to 2d Brig., D.R.  
Second Lt. J. A. Bemis, Haiti, to Hampton Roads, Va.  
Second Lt. C. S. Finch, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Quantico, Va.  
Second Lt. C. B. Grove to 1st Brig., Haiti.

### NO PLANS PREPARED FOR CONCENTRATING THE FLEET.

It was stated by Secretary of the Navy Denby, on March 23, that no plans have been prepared by the Navy Department for the concentrating of the Fleet in the Pacific, as reported in dispatches. In the event of a cut in the strength of the Navy as is being proposed both in the House Military and Appropriations Committee, it would mean a restriction of the activities of the Navy in the Atlantic first, and later in the Pacific.

The 150 destroyers which are to be laid up will be divided between Philadelphia and San Diego, Calif. A captain with destroyer tender will be stationed at each place to take care of the destroyers.

MARCH 18—Brig. Gen. S. D. Butler to temp. duty at Washington.  
First Lt. C. A. Kephart (Prov.) honorably discharged from M.C.R.  
Second Lt. W. B. Onley, Guam, to Dept. of Pacific.  
Second Lt. J. M. Greer, Guam, to Dept. of Pacific.  
Pay Clk. L. A. Frankland to Guam.

MARCH 20—Brig. Gen. G. Richards to temp. duty at Atlanta, Ga.; Parris Island, S.C., and Charleston, S.C.  
Lt. Col. E. B. Manwaring detached 1st Brig., Haiti, upon arrival of Henderson.  
Capt. E. P. McCauley to temp. duty at Washington.  
Capt. J. D. McLean present leave extended 10 days.  
Capt. F. P. Mulcahy to Bureau of Aeronautics, Washington.  
Capt. L. W. Wright to temp. duty at Atlanta, Ga.; Parris Island, S.C., and Charleston, S.C.  
First Lt. J. D. Colomy to Guam.  
First Lt. W. J. Mosher to 1st Brig., Haiti.  
First Lt. R. R. Robinson to Guam.  
Second Lt. A. Fricks to proceed via Cham-mont to Philadelphia, Pa., thence to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.; authorized delay one month en route.  
Second Lt. W. H. Hollingsworth to Hampton Roads, Va.

MARCH 21—Capt. J. A. Nelms granted sick leave for two months; to report at Naval Hospital, Washington, upon expiration.  
First Lt. T. H. Cartwright to M.B., N.S., Key West, Fla.  
Second Lt. J. A. Bemis orders to United States revoked.  
Second Lt. W. L. McKittick to M.B., Parris Island.  
First Lt. G. L. Gloeckner to 5th Brig., San Diego, Calif.  
MARCH 22—Col. R. H. Dunlap to American Legation, Peking, China.  
Capt. L. C. Shepherd to temp. duty at Wakefield, Mass.  
Capt. N. E. Landon to 1st Brig., Haiti, instead of 2d Brig., D.R.

### Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.  
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.  
Captain Commandant, W. E. Reynolds.

### COAST GUARD NOMINATION.

Nomination received by Senate March 20, 1922.  
Ens. N. R. Stiles to be a Lt. (j.g.), rank from Jan. 13, 1922, in place of Lt. (j.g.) J. R. Besse, retired.

### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 8—Btan. B. Lichtenberg, Scout to Smith.  
MARCH 14—Btan. (L) S. Nedeau to Green Bay, Wis., as assistant to Superintendent, 12th Dist.  
MARCH 15—Lt. W. P. Wishaar detached Capt. of the Port, Charleston, S.C.; assigned Yamacraw.  
Lt. (j.g.) F. J. Gorman detached Yamacraw; assigned Hqs.

### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Modoc sailed from San Francisco for Norfolk on March 15.  
The Seneca sailed from Halifax on March 13 for the Grand Banks.

### SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following candidates who took the February entrance examinations for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy have been passed by the Academic Board:

Bidwell, E. F.	Katz, Benj.
Biederman, K. J.	Land, R. L.
Brewster, Benj.	Leahy, W. H.
Briner, O. E.	Leeper, J. E., Jr.
Bristow, W. B.	Leigh, T. K.
Brown, B. S.	Loader, N.
Brown, F. B.	McClung, H. K.
Buchanan, C. A.	Mabey, L. C.
Byrne, J. B.	Melike, J. F.
Carter, A. S.	Miller, L. O.
Clarke, R. S.	Montaguff, B. P.
Cockell, W. A.	Olsen, Eliot
Dalry, J. R.	Perkins, W. M.
Davis, T. J.	Pratt, C. E., Jr.
Donohue, F. J. D.	Prime, N. S.
Drummond, F. W.	Ragsdale, E. N.
Ellis, R. B.	Rice, S. E.
Ellison, J. H.	Robnett, V. P.
Farnsworth, J. G.	Russell, J. H. (died Feb. 27, 1922).
Floyd, W. O.	Sigmer, C. E.
Fooks, A. L.	Stanford, A. G.
Ford, R. S.	Steel, H. C.
Foster, J. G., Jr.	Strager, Oscar
Fravel, H. A.	Stone, G. C.
French, L. E.	Strange, H. E.
Gallagher, J. F.	Stroop, P. D.
Garcia, E. E.	Strother, J. A.
Gerth, W. A.	Stuart, L. H.
Gladding, D. V.	Van Den Corput, W. M.
Goldman, R. B.	Wadbrook, C. G.
Goldsborough, F. B.	Ward, M. C.
Gray, E. E.	Weimer, E. L. B.
Greysak, J. J.	Wilfong, J. L.
Groff, R. H.	Wright, H. P., Jr.
Harrell, J. W.	Wyckoff, P. A.
Heward, V. Jr.	Zurmuehlen, G. D.
Jones, C. B.	
Jones, W. T.	



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### THE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., March 15, 1922.  
Brigadier General McGlaughlin, Hinds, Sladen, Ely and Craig, Col. R. P. Davis, P. B. Malone and H. R. Fiske, Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves and Major T. DeW. Milling, here on March 11 on a tour of inspection of the Army schools, were luncheon guests of Col. James A. Woodruff.

Col. and Mrs. Woodruff were hosts at a tea dance on Saturday. Mmes. S. D. Sturges, A. E. Brown and R. Lee assisted Mrs. Woodruff in receiving. Mmes. M. M. Patrick, L. H. Beach and Hubbell alternated at the tea table, and were assisted by Mmes. W. F. Tompkins, R. C. Crawford, A. L. Ganahl, T. B. Farrell and F. B. Hastie. Mrs. Woodruff had as guests from Washington the Misses Mary Palmer, Harriett Love, Corrine Stevens, Elizabeth Volnay, Golden Ruggles, Sybil Fletcher and Lieut. Reginald W. Hubbell, of Camp Meade, Md. The members of the McGlaughlin board also were guests.

Major and Mrs. William H. Holcombe entertained at bridge on March 7. Mrs. Hastie gave a bridge party of seven tables on March 10. Major and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner and bridge on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Waugh gave a tea on March 13. Mrs. Philip B. Fleming poured, assisted by Mmes. Patrick Kelly and Charles B. Skinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Mark M. Boatner entertained at bridge on March 10.

### ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen, Md., March 21, 1922.

Major and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner March 11 for the commanding officer, Col. H. W. Schull, and Mrs. Schull. Major and Mrs. Taylor and Major and Mrs. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Studler on March 12 entertained at supper for Col. and Mrs. Schull, Major and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Lex. Mrs. Phillips gave a bridge party on March 13, prizes going to Mmes. De Gruchy and Lynn.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major L. H. Campbell, Jr., gave a bridge party March 14 in honor of Mrs. Nelson A. Myll, who was about to leave the post. The guests included Mmes. Studler, De Gruchy, Pirie, D. Kennedy, C. E. Lex, Stewart Elliott, J. B. Bellinger, T. C. Gottschalk, Walter Clark, all the post, and Mrs. Howard H. Mitchell, of Aberdeen.

Mrs. H. W. Schull was hostess March 15 at a bridge party given at the Officers' Club. Major and Mrs. Gottschalk entertained at bridge on Wednesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Myll, who left the post last Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Lynn on March 16 gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Schull and Major and Mrs. Clark. Major and Mrs. Pirie, who have recently arrived at the post, gave a large bridge party on March 17, the guests being seated at ten small tables.

Capt. and Mrs. Rogers have arrived at the post, Captain Rogers relieving Major Myll as attending surgeon.

### CAMP BRAGG NOTES.

Camp Bragg, N.C., March 18, 1922.

Company F, 13th Engineers, reached Camp Bragg last week by motor convoy from Camp Humphreys, Va. The newest members of the Camp Bragg family report a muddy trip overland, but are now comfortably located and hard at work upon the new railroad line being built in camp. The organization is commanded by Capt. F. F. Frech, formerly a member of the 1st Engineers, at Camp Dix, N.J.

Both the 6th and 17th Field Artillery Regiments have been increased by the arrival of the 18th Field Artillery personnel, consisting of both officers and enlisted men, who made the trip from Camp Pike, Ark., by rail.

The pains taken by all during the recent Arbor Days are resulting in transplanted trees and bushes are in bloom and newly planted grass is in appearance. Indications are most encouraging for a "Camp Beautiful" this spring and summer. Each organization has a truck garden started and is looking forward to an abundant harvest for the benefit of the enlisted men's mess. Camp roads have been lined with maples and gums from the vast Artillery range and present a truly French appearance.

A "children's corner" has been completed near the Liberty Theater, with every modern playground attraction for the young folks. The plot covers several acres and is proving quite an attraction for the kiddies.

Camp Bragg was host recently to Major General McGlaughlin and Hinds, Brigadier General Sladen, Ely and Craig, Colonel Davis, Malone and Fiske, Lieut. Col. S. R. Gleaves and Major T. DeW. Milling, who visited the post on an inspection trip. A dance was staged in their honor at the Camp Bragg Officers' Club. The party was escorted about the camp and on the artillery range by Brig. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, camp commander.

At the St. Patrick's day informal, Friday evening at the Officers' Club, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. B. Norton and Mrs. Alice L. Moody received. Mrs. Moody is the mother of Mrs. Schaumburg McGehee, wife of Captain McGehee, 5th Field Art.

Among the recent social events of Camp Bragg are the following: Dinner at the Officers' Club by Mrs. M. D. Beere, wife of Major M. D. Beere, F.A., for the members of the Artillery field officers' course; dinner at the club by Mrs. C. L. Clark, wife of Major C. L. Clark, F.A., for eighteen guests; Mrs. John H. Wise entertained at her home last week with a tea in honor of Mrs. William McE. Garrison and Mrs. S. W. Root, who will soon leave for service in the Hawaiian Islands; Mrs. M. A. Dawson gave a tea at her home in honor of Mrs. Hatch, wife of Major John E. Hatch, 5th F.A., recently returned from Walter Reed Hospital.

The School for Artillery Field Officers is progressing nicely, with much practical work in firing. At present the French 75-mm. guns are being used in battalion and regimental problems. Two days of the week are devoted to firing service ammunition. The 5th Field Artillery has received its G.P.F. rifle and 8-inch howitzers and it is expected that the school will soon take up the study and use of this matériel. Brigade and divisional tactical problems will also be taken up at a later date.

With the installation of an up-to-date tailoring establishment Camp Bragg becomes a veritable city in itself, already boasting its own dairy farm, grocery and meat markets, shoe repair shop, theater and camp exchange, where practically every need may be supplied.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Leitch have as their guests the parents of Mrs. Leitch, Dr. and Mrs. Ewing Marshall, of Louisville, Ky.

### COAST DEFENSES, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., March 20, 1922.

Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson have as their guest Mrs. Anderson's mother, Mrs. Genevieve Ramsey, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

A branch of the Army Relief Society has been organized at Fort Wright and the following officers elected: Mrs. Abernethy, president; Mrs. R. N. Perley, vice president; Mrs. G. M. Alden, secretary-treasurer.

Major and Mrs. Perley entertained at dinner March 17. The Monday Evening Card Club met March 18 at the Officers' Club, Fort Terry. Major and Mrs. Brotherton are entertaining as their guest Mrs. Pratt, of Waterbury, Conn.

Several bridge parties have been given at Fort Terry in honor of Mrs. Pratt. On Tuesday Mrs. Brotherton entertained the ladies of the post. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. McGill gave a party. On Wednesday Mrs. McGill was hostess, and on Thursday evening Mrs. Glasburn, wife of the fort commander, entertained Major and Mrs. Brotherton, Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Mickelsen, Lieuts. and Mmes. McGill, Reed and Flag at supper and bridge.

Colonel Abernethy and his mother, Mrs. Abernethy, gave a dinner Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Seeds's guest, Mrs. Vestal, wife of Colonel Vestal, of Boston Coast Defenses.

### CAMP KNOX.

Camp Knox, Ky., March 16, 1922.

The ladies of the 3d Field Artillery this week gave the third party of the series, this one entertaining the ladies of the Q.M.C., the Finance Department, the Ordnance Detachment, the Air Service and the Medical Corps.

Miss Edith Aultman has organized a dancing class for the children of the officers of the post. Mrs. George E. A. Reinburg, wife of Major Reinburg, A.S., is visiting her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter.

The Reading Club met Monday with Mrs. Ora Cohen. Those who took part in the program were Mrs. G. E. Scrutshfield, Miss S. B. Haight and Mrs. W. P. Baird. Capt. and Mrs. Armand S. Miller will move into quarters this week.

Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Gothlin and Major Sappington were the actors in "Suppressed Desires" and Mrs. McCoskie, Lieut. Hammond, Mrs. Kerah, Capt. Sappington and Lieut. Gantlett took the parts in "The Wonder Hat" at the amateur theatricals given at the Officers' Club on Thursday night. Miss Clarissa Stem danced between acts and Lieut. Ringer sang, accompanied by Miss Aultman on the piano. Dancing followed.

Mrs. Frank Halstead, whose husband is commanding the 11th Infantry, arrived Thursday from Asheville, N.C., with her family.

### SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, March 14, 1922.

The 1st Infantry Ladies' Bridge Club met March 9 at the quarters of Mrs. J. G. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Col. J. G. Taylor. The hostesses for the party were Mmes. J. G. Taylor and Paxton S. Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell.

Mrs. F. F. Hall entertained the ladies of the 23d Infantry at a tea March 9, complimenting Mrs. Kellond, whose husband, Lieut. Col. F. G. Kellond, recently assumed command of that regiment. Capt. and Mrs. David A. Bissett, 2d Inf., were hosts at a bridge party on March 9. The guests included the following members of the 23d Infantry: Capt. and Mmes. R. K. Whitson, Chester P. Haycock, Charles P. Lynch and Harold P. Gibson.

### MATHER FIELD.

Mills, Calif., March 13, 1922.

Advanced training of flying cadets at this station is going along with particular success in smooth formation flying. Flights of eleven and twenty-three ships each have been practiced for the past ten days, with an officer as flight commander, the cadets piloting the other ships. These formations will be part of the attraction at the aerial circus to be held here on the 19th for the benefit of the Army Relief Society and the improvement of Mather Field. Capt. William M. Randolph, A.S., reported from Rockwell Field, Calif., March 7. A very new William, Jr., born Feb. 27, was not able to make the trip when Captain Randolph drove up. Mrs. Randolph will remain in San Diego for about a fortnight longer. Captain Randolph will command the 9th Squadron.

Visitors by air during the past week were Major H. H. Arnold, Capt. F. A. Herold, Lieut. A. G. Liggett and William C. Goldsborough, with mechanics, from Crissy Field; Lieut. Harold D. Smith and Sergeant Jamrock, from March Field. Lieutenant Smith remained here for a few days on account of motor trouble, accompanying Lieut. R. L. Maughan, of this command, to Crissy Field. Other official trips were made to Crissy Field by Lieut. P. L. Williams, with Sergt. L. Kohn as observer. Lieut. F. S. Gullett, operations officer, pilot, with Capt. W. M. Randolph as observer, flew down on the 11th and will remain at Crissy Field for two days.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., March 13, 1922.

Major and Mrs. William N. Hughes, Jr., entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, who leaves the end of the week to join Colonel Harvey at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Carl H. Muller, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison W. Johnson and Lieut. Col. Kyle Rucker.

Mrs. Daniel Ellis, wife of Captain Ellis, entertained Wednesday in honor of Mrs. William P. Dingle, wife of Captain Dingle, inviting the women of the post.

Captain Dingle, M.C., and Mrs. Dingle left Thursday for Seattle, en route to Anchorage, Alaska, for station.

Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner and daughter, Miss Lois Schreiner, entertained the members of the Fort Crook Woman's Bridge Club on Tuesday at the Officers' Club.

Col. and Mrs. Upton have left the post for two weeks. Colonel Upton is on an inspection tour, and during this time Mrs. Upton will visit her son Ralph, who is attending school in St. Louis.

Mrs. Ray W. Bryan left March 12 to visit Mrs. Grier, wife of Major Grier, at Fort Leavenworth. Miss Betsy McAllister, daughter of

Colonel McAllister, was week-end guest of Mrs. R. W. Bryan.

Fort Crook, Nebr., March 16, 1922.

A bridge tea was given by Mrs. Beers in honor of Mrs. Harvey, who leaves soon to join her husband, Lieut. Col. Harvey, recently ordered to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Major and Mrs. B. W. Bryan entertained at dinner and bridge on March 11 for Col. and Mrs. Schreiner, Major and Mrs. Buerkle, Capt. and Mrs. Beers, Mrs. Schobert, Miss Lois Schreiner and Lieut. Lawrence.

The officers' bowling team of Fort Crook was from the officers' bowling team of Fort Omaha March 9.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 18, 1922.

The West Point Alumni Association entertained this evening at the Minneapolis Athletic Club at the annual dinner Captain Rose, University of Minnesota, was in charge and thirty couples were invited.

Col. Leroy Upton, Fort Crook, Nebr., spent several days here on an inspection tour of the R.O.T.C. units. Col. Girard Sturtevant on his day entertained at the dinner at the Minneapolis Athletic Club in compliment to Col. Upton.

Mrs. Girard Sturtevant was hostess Thursday evening for the University Card Club.

### WITH THE SIXTH ENGINEERS.

Camp Lewis, Wash., March 15, 1922.

Mmes. L. E. Mielen and A. S. Fairbanks gave a bridge party at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club on March 6. There were fifteen tables.

Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Whipple entertained at bridge on March 11 for Capt. and Mmes. Gilbert, Griffin and Fairbanks, Lieuts. and Mmes. Coughlin and Hemingway, Chaplain and Mrs. A. L. Evans.

The regimental bridge club of the 6th Engineers met March 13 at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club with Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Griffin as hosts. Present, Majors and Mmes. Ward and Wild, Capt. and Mmes. Fairbanks, Mielen, Little, Griffin, Karick, Moore, Jarvis, Lieut. and Mrs. Yoder, Lieut. Coughlin, Mrs. C. B. Morse, Chaplain and Mrs. A. L. Evans, Mrs. Charles H. Muir.

### FORT WINFIELD SCOTT.

Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., March 9, 1922.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry I. Borden were hosts at the Fort Scott Bridge Club on Feb. 28. They entertained eight tables. Mmes. Loucks, Hafer and Goepfert were hostesses at the Wednesday tea of March 1. Mrs. J. B. Musgrave entertained on March 2 at bridge and tea in honor of Mmes. McKell, Pendleton and Chapin, who are all leaving soon for various posts. Others playing were Mmes. Walton, Argo, Edwards, Platt, Tierney, Roberts, Short, Campbell and Henderson and Miss Short.

Mrs. Walton entertained at bridge and tea March 3 for Mmes. Musgrave, McKell, Pendleton, Chapin, Holman, Argo, Edwards, Platt, Tierney, Borden, Devine and Loucks. Mrs. Cole entertained at bridge and tea on March 9. Mrs. James Devine entertained at bridge and tea in honor of Mrs. Pendleton, who is leaving shortly to join Major Pendleton at Louisville, Ky. Her guests were Mmes. Musgrave, McKell, Platt, Edwards, Chapin, Argo, Cole, Holman, Tierney, Weaver, Sharp, Borden, Cameron, Loucks, and others.

Mrs. H. Sharp, who has recently been visiting in Southern California, returned to the post last week. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Musgrave entertained at bridge March 10 for Col. and Mrs. Ira Haynes, Majors and Mmes. Chapin, Pendleton, Roberts, Capt. and Mmes. Edwards, Cole, Argo, and Mrs. Tierney. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry I. Borden entertained five tables of bridge March 11 in honor of Major and Mrs. Louis Pendleton and for Col. and Mrs. Ira Haynes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave, Majors and Mmes. McKell, Stanley, Chapin and Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. Charles Platt, Mrs. John Saunders and Capt. Olson.

Mmes. McAndrew, Pendleton and Stanley were hostesses on March 8. Mrs. Ira Haynes had the regular Wednesday tea at her quarters on March 15, as the club is being freshly painted. Major and Mrs. David McAllister entertained the bridge club March 14, having five tables.

### THE CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Fort Riley, Kan., March 18, 1922.

Major and Mrs. West entertained at a supper party March 4 for Mrs. Craig, Majors and Mmes. Barry, Benson, Sassy, Kelly, Capin and Mmes. Forster, Bala, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lipincott, Miss Lucile Nelson, Majors Quakemeyer, Van Natta, Hunter, Brown, Lieut. Col. Comiskey and Capt. Shelton. Capt. and Mrs. Carr entertained at dinner the same Saturday for Majors and Mmes. Bradford, Ashmore, Richmond, Chamberlin, and Capt. and Mrs. Putnam.

Mrs. Craig was hostess on March 6 at a bridge party of six tables, with several other guests for tea. Mrs. Valentine was hostess on that day at a bridge party of two tables.

There are now several aviators stationed at Fort Riley and they have with them six planes. They were sent here for instruction purposes concerning Cavalry in co-operation with airplanes. The aviators include Capt. Boland, who with Mrs. Boland has quarters in Arnold Hall; Major and Mrs. Tinker have quarters on Forsyth avenue, Lieut. Griffin in Building 200, Lieut. and Mrs. Nolan in East Flats, and Capt. Way, whose mother is here also, in East Flats.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained at dinner last Friday for Misses Marion Darrah and Floy Barnhardt, who came over from Fort Leavenworth for the week-end. The other guests included Misses Hawkins and Nelson, Captains Weeks, Gerhardt, McCullough and Lieut. Sears.

Col. and Mrs. Romeyn gave a supper Saturday before the hop for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Linger, Majors and Mmes. Wheeler, Richmond, Colley, Sassy, Garrity, Flint, Mrs. Colley's mother, Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mmes. Forster and Bala, and Major Draper. Capt. Robert McCullough on Saturday entertained with a dinner party at Building 200 for Fort guest, Major Johnson, who came over from Fort Leavenworth for the week-end. Other guests included Mrs. Craig, Majors and Mmes. Starna, West, Baird, Misses Hawkins, Nelson, Darrah, Barnhardt, Majors McQuillan, Quakemeyer, Herr, Capt. Hribarne, Ingram, and Lieut. Sears.

Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill entertained Majors and Mmes. Barry, McLane, Capt. and Mmes. Carr, Bauskett and Putnam at dinner on Satur-



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day. Capt. and Mrs. Meyers entertained at dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Mass, Bradford, Mrs. Littlefield and Lieut. Richards. Miss Anne Gray Hawkins gave a supper party after the hop for Misses Darrah and Barnhardt and twenty-six guests.

Capt. J. M. Shelton entertained at dinner before the hop on Saturday at the Bartel House in Junction City. His guests included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Beck, Major and Mrs. Annin, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Chamberlin, Bradford, Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. Hottinger, Gerhardt, Horger, Haynes.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a tea on Sunday for their guests, Misses Darrah and Barnhardt. Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Lininger poured and Mrs. Hawkins and Swift assisted. About forty guests came in during the afternoon.

Mrs. Craig gave a supper party on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Coulter, Wheeler, McLane, J. M. Thompson, J. B. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Wiltshire, Misses Barnhardt, Darrah, Hawkins, Nelson, Dodge, Major Herr, Capt. McCullough, Gerhardt, Hestinger, Weeks, Cox, Robinson, Way, Morris and Lieut. Sears.

Mrs. Cockrill gave a bridge party of three tables on Wednesday. On Monday Mrs. Colley was hostess at a bridge party of six tables for her mother, Mrs. Burgess. Many others came in for tea. Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Romyer poured and Mrs. Richmond, Banskott, Davis and J. M. Thompson assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Bradford entertained eight guests at dinner and bridge on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Johnson had as guests for dinner Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Stearns, who arrived Sunday from Denver for a few months' visit. Major and Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Wiltshire, Miss Nelson and Capt. Everett.

Mrs. Coulter and Mrs. Kelly gave a bridge party for four tables on Thursday. Mrs. Littlefield arrived from Chicago last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Mass.

Mrs. J. H. Peabody left on Sunday to return to her home in Canon City, Colo., after several months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. C. P. Stearns.

Mr. Hamilton Hawkins, who has been attending Mr. Hall's coaching school at Columbia, Mo., arrived home on Thursday.

# CAMP FURLONG.

Camp Furlong, N.M., March 9, 1922.

Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kraul entertained Capt. and Mrs. Johannes and Major and Mrs. Hill at dinner on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy, Miss Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Kraul, Mrs. Muller entertained at cards on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Charley Muller, of Camp Travis. Mrs. Worthington entertained the Tuesday Bridge Club. Mrs. Herr entertained at bridge on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Charley Muller, of Camp Travis.

Misses Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, who are attending the El Paso School for Girls, attended the wedding and reception of Capt. Wells and Miss McKee. Mrs. Tuohy entertained at cards in honor of her aunt, Miss Leatha Daugherty, who has been a guest of her brother, Capt. Daugherty, returned home on Monday, called there by the serious illness of her mother and father. Mrs. Muller entertained the Afternoon Bridge Club, three tables playing.

Mrs. Pents gave a tea on Friday for Mmes. Hill and Coffey, both of whom are to Mrs. Coffey and Mrs. Tuohy. Daugherty poured and Mrs. Taffner served. Capt. and Mrs. Charley Muller have returned to their station at Camp Travis after several weeks' stay with Capt. and Mrs. William Muller.

Capt. and Mrs. Johannes entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Herr and Major and Mrs. Hill at dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Coffey were their guests at dinner on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Capt. and Mrs. Johannes. Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy entertained at cards on Thursday at the Officers' Club.

Capt. Fisher, who has been spending two months' leave in Chicago and Los Angeles, returned to camp on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Wells returned from their wedding trip on Saturday. They were met at the train by the band, the officers and their families, and a multi-drawn company cart, in which they were escorted to their new quarters.

# FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 16, 1922.

Mrs. W. Goff Caples was hostess on Wednesday at a bridge party at the Officers' Club. The guests were Mmes. Walthall, Herren, Reis, Moody, Wilby, Bain, O'Loughlin, McCooch, Jewett, Sterling, Baird, Sherburne, C. Pratt, Richardson, R. Pratt, Philippon, Sharp, Gibner, Miller, Lane, Hope, Preston, Miles, Donaldson, Fuller, Ely, Robinson, Gilbreath, Fairbanks, Mitchell, Taylor, Croft, Keller, Edwards, Boswell, Bunker, Morrison, Brown, Burgoyne and Hannum.

Mrs. Isaac Jenks gave a bridge party on Tuesday for Mmes. Ely, Munson, Point, Grant, Gibner, Herren, Black, Preston, Lincoln, Wheeler, McEntee, Ripley, Hughes, Hefebower and Smith. The guest of honor was Mrs. Arthur Deuce of Washington.

Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stahl, ordered for duty to Tacoma, Wash., will be accompanied by his son, Gilmore Stahl. Miss Stahl, who is attending Bethany College at Topeka, will join her father later.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Lytle Brown, Herbert B. Crosby, John M. Morgan, Sam Lear, T. W. Darrah, Guy Henry, G. Maury Clark, Frederick L. Dengler, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson of Washington, Major and Mrs. Converse, L. Lewis, Major and Mrs. John J. Burleigh, Major and Mrs. Harry D. Obit, Mrs. John Deane of San Francisco, Messrs. and Mmes. Valentine and Manning.

Col. and Mrs. Everett S. Hughes were hosts at a dinner at the Green tea room for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Charles Keller, Major and Mrs. Robert T. Phinney, Major and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall and Major and Mrs. John H. Hoster.

Mrs. Ben Lear gave a tea Thursday in honor of her home guest, Mrs. John West, of San Francisco. The table was presided over by Mrs. Sara Fuller and Mrs. John M. Morgan, and in entertaining Mrs. Lear was assisted by Mmes. Cooke, Overton, Nalle and Foster.

Mrs. Harding Polk was a bridge hostess on Thursday in honor of Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, of Washington. The guests included Mmes. Program, Henry, Crane, Baird, Pratt, Edmunds, Cooper, Upham, Bundel, Allen, Gaston, Taylor and Aiken.

A "mother-daughter" party was given by

Mrs. Robert T. Phinney Wednesday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Nalle, of Washington, D.C. The guests included Mmes. Fuller, Cyrus Wilder, Mackall, Travis, Pillow, Hetherington of Atchison, McEntee, Duca of Washington, Ripley, Smith, Hughes, Brees, Williams, Sears, Goss, Jackson, Rucker, Donaldson of Washington, Burgin, Darby of San Francisco, Kelly, Dille of Los Angeles.

Mrs. John Upham was hostess at a luncheon for twelve on Tuesday at the Officers' Club in compliment to her house guest, Mrs. Saunders, of Minneapolis. Miss Lucy Ord Kemper and a number of her friends from Kansas University spent the week-end with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Kemper.

Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum gave a luncheon Tuesday at the Green tea room in honor of Mrs. D. B. Anthony, Jr. She was assisted by Mmes. Hanson E. Ely, Malvern-Hill Barnum, E. B. Fuller, G. Maury Crallé, C. H. Wright, Walter L. Reed, Guy V. Henry, Joseph F. Gohn, Aristides Moreno, George L. Byroade, Edward Croft, Claude H. Miller and James B. Kemper.

# SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., March 16, 1922.

Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, wife of Colonel Cloman, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a bridge afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clark H. Woodward, wife of Captain Woodward, U.S.N., at Coronado recently. There were eighteen guests.

Brig. Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Pratt have been staying at La Jolla, a suburb of this city, for the past week. In a specially constructed Pullman automobile, designed after the owner's ideas, Col. William R. Harrison, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Harrison left to-day for an extended tour of the United States, their first route taking them through Yuma, Ariz., and El Paso, Texas. Their itinerary includes Florida, the Atlantic coast states, New England and the Great Lake region. The chauffeur for Colonel Harrison's car is N. A. Alexander, who was captain of a colored regiment during the World War, and the cook, Henry Price, is another colored man who saw service overseas. The tour is to be made without any definite dates for reaching any particular point, the party planning to remain as long as desired at any point on route.

# MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 15, 1922.

Major and Mrs. R. H. Davis entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Kerriek. Miss Charlotte Conard, who is attending Mills College, came up to spend the week-end with her parents here. Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Haislip are here for a few days while the former's ship is in this vicinity and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Odell.

Mrs. Sherwood A. Taffner was hostess at a bridge tea Tuesday for Mmes. G. Boyen, Russell, Davis, C. L. Wolfard, Leo Lindley, William Calhoun, Cecil Baker, Ruth Tobey, M. E. Reed, Leonard Cox and Miss Catherine Cox.

Comdr. Herbert L. Jones, of the U.S.S. Chase, was a dinner host aboard ship March 6 for Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Odell, Major and Mrs. R. H. Davis, Miss Betty Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Collins, Comdr. F. J. Wille, Comdr. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, Ens. and Mrs. C. R. Kloman and Ens. D. P. Johnson.

Miss Katherine Shoemaker has been up from San Francisco on a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Hepler, who entertained at a dinner in her honor last week. Others present were Vice Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Capt. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerriek, Major and Mrs. Russell F. Davis, Comdr. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen.

Comdr. and Mrs. N. L. Kirk left on Tuesday for Bremerton, where Commander Kirk has been ordered for duty. While here they were guests of Mrs. Kirk's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Calhoun. Comdr. L. M. Atkins, chief naval constructor, attached to the staff of Admiral Eberle, U.S.S. California, has been visiting at the quarters of Comdr. and Mrs. P. G. Lauman.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Smead, who made their home in Vallejo while the California was fitting out last summer, are now at the Fairmont. Later Mrs. Smead will go to Long Beach, making her headquarters at the Hotel Virginia.

Capt. J. M. Elliott has recovered from an attack of the flu.

Ens. C. H. Miller entertained at a dinner aboard the U.S.S. Lamberton on Saturday, having as his guests Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, Miss Katherine Cox, Mrs. Ruth Tobey, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Symington and Lieut. Seaborn Cook.

Complimentary to Mrs. Charles R. Kloman, wife of Ensign Kloman, who is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. F. J. Wille, a luncheon was given at the Woman's Athletic Club, San Francisco, March 11 by Mrs. Ream Leachman, of Vallejo, hostess and guests later attending the Ethel Barrymore performance at the Columbia. Mrs. Wille also entertained for her daughter last week, asking a number of friends to a bridge tea.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen made Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Haislip the incentives for a dinner of sixteen covers given Sunday evening.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Admiral Eberle, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. William Fitzhugh at the Woman's Athletic Club, San Francisco. Admiral and Mrs. Eberle are staying at the St. Francis while the former's flagship is in port and much entertaining is being done in their honor. On the same day Mrs. John F. Leicester entertained at a tea for Mrs. Eberle.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. O. L. Wolfard were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Luchins at their new home in San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Russell H. Davis entertained at a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman, Lieut. and Mrs. Errol W. Willett.

Miss Pauline Bradford has arrived here from her home in the East for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. T. A. Treadwell. In her honor Mrs. U. S. Webb is entertaining at a bridge tea to-day, having her other guests Mmes. See, Harris, Odell, Treadwell, Vulte, Randall, Lauman, Hepler and Curtis.

Preparations have been made to forward to the Navy Department the model of the U.S.S. California, built at this yard and commissioned here last August. The model is some eighteen feet in length, four in width and six in height and weighs about 450 pounds. San Francisco is desirous of having it displayed there before it is sent to the Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Emrich and the for-

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mer's three children arrived on the transport Buford last week and are visiting Mrs. Emrich's parents in Vallejo. They have been stationed in Honolulu since their marriage two years ago. Mrs. Emrich was formerly Miss Marie Herbert. Among other officers coming in on the Buford were Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Alexander, Lieut. John G. Farrell and L. Herndon and Ens. A. Paley.

# FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 11, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat and son, Mr. Joseph Treat, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Francis A. Winter. Gen. Treat has recently returned from Manila and will make his home in San Antonio, retiring from active service in April.

Mrs. Henry L. Ripley and daughter, Mrs. Eugene McClure, entertained with two bridge teas, the first complimenting Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan and the second in honor of Mrs. Laurin L. Lawson.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, spent two days here inspecting, accompanied by Major H. A. Dargue. One day was spent at Kelly Field. Another at Brooks Field, where the giant dirigible hangar is under construction, to be completed by April 30 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. Gen. Patrick verified the report that the ground aviation field at Arcadia, Fla., probably would be moved to San Antonio because of the more favorable conditions here. He left Saturday by airplane, piloted by Major H. Dargue, for Dallas, Fort Worth, and Ellington Field, Houston.

Mrs. J. C. Minus, Miss Jane Minus and Sam Minus left Saturday for Washington, D.C., and will be guests of Col. and Mrs. H. C. Rice.

Mrs. Albert Saxton entertained during the week with a bridge luncheon. Mrs. Phil Jackson, from New Orleans, is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Raymond F. Metcalfe. Lieut. and Mrs. Elbert W. Franklin, recently returned from the Philippines, are guests of Mrs. Brande Badger. Mrs. William Lusk was hostess at a miscellaneous shower given in honor of Miss Victoria Pick, whose marriage to Capt. Read Wiprecht took place Feb. 28.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick was honor guest at the dance given by the officers of Kelly Field at the Aviation Club. Mrs. J. T. Woodhull and daughter, Mrs. William D. Oritenberg, wife of Major Oritenberg, West Point, have left for Los Angeles to be guests of Townsend Woodhull.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Morris and daughter, Mrs. Eugene Miller, and baby, have left for New Orleans, where they will sail for the Canal Zone to join Lieut. Miller.

Major Gen. C. O. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by Col. E. D. Bricker, arrived Thursday for a two days' inspection, covering the ordnance depot at Fort Sam Houston, Camp Travis, the arsenal and Camp Stanley. Gen. Williams was guest of honor at luncheon given by Brig. Gen. Edward M. Lewis at the Argonne Heights officers' mess.

Major Gen. and Mrs. T. L. Hines entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. E. D. Bricker on Friday. Other guests included Major and Mrs. Richardson, Major and Mrs. McGregor, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Mrs. Connor and Major Bridges.

Col. and Mrs. Louis M. Nutman entertained at dinner complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Manney. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. George Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rigby, and Major and Mrs. Charles C. Oreson.

Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Mayo entertained with a dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Lewis, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, Col. and Mrs. Laurin L. Lawson, and Col. and Mrs. Leon B. Kromer.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick while inspecting here was the guest of Lieut. Col. John H. Howard, commander of Kelly Field.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines enter-

tained at dinner at the Country Club in honor of Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Morgan is on a lecture tour for devastated France. Thirteen hundred dollars was made in San Antonio.

Major and Mrs. Charles T. Richardson entertained at dinner at the arsenal in honor of Major Gen. C. O. Williams and Col. E. D. Bricker. Other guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Hines, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. G. H. Moody, Miss Chase, Robert Maverick, and Major and Mrs. McGregor.

At a dinner at the Fort Anthony Hotel Major Gens. Mason M. Patrick and C. O. Williams were guests of honor of the ranking Army officers of San Antonio. A large number of commanding officers, Air Service officers, and Major Gen. John L. Hines, commander of the 8th Corps Area, were present.

# CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotenburg, P.I., Feb. 8, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Johnston Hagood has arrived with his aid, Lieut. John W. Wofford, and has assumed his duties as post commander and commander of the 24th and 25th Regiments of Field Artillery. Gen. Hagood was escorted to the post by Troop A, 9th Cav., commanded by Capt. Lawrence C. Frissell, and the 9th Cavalry band.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson entertained at dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard de Saussure and children were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson for several days after arrival on the post. Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Gustave B. Guenther, Henry B. Shaw and Irving D. Offer and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison.

Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond entertained at a bridge tea on Friday for a large party of ladies. The 9th Cavalry band played at tea time. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Harold B. Gibson.

Mrs. Douglas Page and Miss Lillian Page, wife and daughter of Capt. Page, arrived from the States on the Sherman this month and have joined Capt. Page here for station. Major and Mrs. Edward H. Hicks entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond and Capt. Harry L. Black.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren S. Robinson entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Irving D. Offer, Capt. Clinton T. Lucas, Miss Priscilla Lucas and Capt. and Mrs. Rohland A. Iker. Mrs. Richard B. Trimble had a table of bridge Thursday for Mmes. Arthur S. Pendleton, Herbert E. Mann and George M. Peabody. Miss Mary C. Besorot returned to the post this week from a three months' vacation spent in Japan, and northern, central and southern China. She leaves this month on the Sherman for the States.

Mrs. Boniface Campbell entertained the 24th Field Artillery Bridge Club this week. Mrs. Hirsch, mother of Capt. Ralph Hirsch, has joined him here for station. Mrs. H. M. Phillips gave a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Otto Smith, Miss Sylbert Pendleton and Miss Sue Mann. Major and Mrs. Edward H. Hicks entertained at dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Bockoven and Mrs. Otto Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Barriger dined Friday with Capt. and Mrs. Norman E. Waldron. Capt. and Mrs. James G. Monihan were house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith until quarters were available. Lieut. James H. Phillips and his mother, Mrs. M. H. Phillips, entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood, Donald S. Perry and Harold B. Gibson and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison.

Mrs. Edwin E. Rogers entertained the Cadets Reading Club on Saturday. Messrs. Mmes. Phillips, Bina, Nickles and Waters, and Miss Gladys Proper. Major and Mrs. Edward H. Hicks entertained Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Blair at dinner Thursday. Capt. and Mrs.



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Gustave B. Guenther were hosts at a dinner Monday for Capt. and Mmes. Sims and Isker, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Morrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur C. Rhine and two sons are staying with Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones, and Capt. and Mrs. Brooks Grant are with Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice A. Hicks until quarters are available. Lieut. E. F. Oress was a luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Isker Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Barringer entertained Major and Mrs. George W. Sliney and Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry at dinner Wednesday. Lieut. E. F. Oress was a dinner guest of Lieut. Bryan Davis and his mother, Mrs. Davis, Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Boyle entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann, Major and Mrs. George W. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Sims and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Drury.

Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Barringer entertained Tuesday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry, the occasion being the fourth wedding anniversary of the honorees. The other guests present were Major and Mrs. George W. Sliney and Capt. and Mrs. George G. Ball, Mrs. Robert A. Blair was hostess at the Post Bridge Club Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Blair entertained at dinner Monday for Mrs. Arthur S. Pendleton, Miss Sylbert Pendleton, Major and Mrs. H. E. Mann, Miss Susie Mann, Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner and Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Trimble. Mrs. Robert A. Blair was a dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Frederic Bockoven on Tuesday evening.

A reception and dance was given at the Officers' Club Monday, complimenting General Hagood. In the evening line with the General were Col. Edward Anderson, Major and Mrs. Ide, Major and Mrs. H. W. Jones, Captain Flemming and Lieut. and Mrs. de Sausure. Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Guenther presided at the tea table; Mrs. Sabini served punch.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 16, 1922.

Mrs. Dominic Sabini entertained twenty-four guests at a bridge tea this week. Major and Mrs. Clinton T. Alden and Mrs. Henry B. Dawson returned from Camp John Hay Monday. Mrs. M. H. Phillips gave a sewing party Friday in honor of Mrs. Donald S. Perry and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison. Lieut. Hugh B. Waddell returned to the post Monday, after an absence of three months in Australia. Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones were week-end visitors of Col. and Mrs. England at Fort William McKinley.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Trimble entertained at supper Tuesday. Mrs. Robland A. Isker had two tables of bridge Thursday in honor of Mmes. D. S. Perry, Charles E. Morrison and Miss Sylbert Pendleton, all of whom sailed for the States on the Sherman.

Miss Susie Mann was hostess at a bridge tea Saturday in honor of Miss Sylbert Pendleton. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Barringer gave a bridge supper Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. D. S. Perry and Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Morrison.

Mrs. Frederic Bockoven and Mrs. Charles E. Sims were hostesses at a large bridge luncheon Friday in honor of Mrs. Arthur S. Pendleton and Miss Sylbert Pendleton. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. Otto Smith, Mmes. Gibson, Nickless and Waters. Capt. and Mrs. Donald S. Perry dined with Capt. and Mrs. Norman E. Waldron on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles E. Ide was hostess to the 24th Field Artillery Bridge Club on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond were hosts at an elaborate dinner Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison.

Returning on the Merritt this month from China were Capt. Oscar Gates, Miss Margaret Gates, Mrs. John O. Lackey, Major and Mrs. Irwin B. March and Miss Paula Hicks. Major and Mrs. O'Brien and daughter have arrived on the post from Camp John Hay for station. Mrs. Irving D. Offer and little son Bobby sailed on the Sherman this month for the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood, accompanied by Mrs. A. M. Sherwood and Miss Rosemond Sherwood, mother and sister of Captain Sherwood, and his uncle, Col. Emmett, sailed on the S.S. Wolverine State on Monday for India, on the first lap of their trip around the world.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 13, 1922.

Chaplain and Mrs. Spaulding entertained Tuesday evening for Major Cameron, Capt. and Mmes. Henry S. Cole, Eugene Gaebler, Glen Stough, Roy Burdick, Roland Stock, Miss Margaret Rees, Capt. Hugh Oram, Mrs. Oram, Lieut. and Mrs. Claude Chorpene, Lieut. John Dietrich and Lieut. J. L. Rhoads.

Mrs. Henry Harmeling gave a tea on Wednesday in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. Trompen and Mrs. McCandless. Other guests were Mmes. Perry, Kelly, Howard, Miller, Lloyd, Milne, Ritchie, Bradley, Devore, Seobey, Browne, Murray, Horan, Hamblin, Gillespie, Urquhart, Dannemiller, Kendall, Everett, Goddard, Hardin, Macfar, Bacon, Schell, Edwards, Edwards, Jr., Upson, Ferris, Summers, Dwiro, Abraham, Parmelee, Harless, Carr, Misses Perry and Pierce.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald C. Hardin entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Ziba L. Drollinger, Capt. and Mmes. Schell, Ayotte and Bacon, Misses McIntyre, Rees, Perry, Bare and Ritchie, Capt. Robert Norton, Lieut. Baro, Dietrich, Rhoads and Pearson. An informal hop was given on Tuesday evening by Capt. Charles T. McAleer and John F. Heppner for Major and Mrs. Drollinger, Capt. and Mrs. Marshburn, Mrs. J. M. Fields, Misses Pierce, Perry and Bare, Lieut. Pearson and Horn.

Major and Mrs. Carlos Brewer gave a chess party on Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Peter J. Lloyd entertained at dinner on Friday at the Schofield Country Club for Col. and Mmes. Carr, Browne and Kelly, Majors and Mmes. Dannemiller, Everett, Millikin, McMurdo, Hering, Howard, Ferris and Summers, Capt. and Mrs. Orville Tyler, Capt. and Mmes. Upson, Howell, Hanson, Mullins, Mmes. Playfair, Meister, Crampton, Misses Bryant and Hering.

Lieut. and Mrs. Claude Chorpene entertained at dinner on Friday for Miss Mildred Hering and Lieut. Robert Lovett.

Mrs. Beverly F. Browne entertained the 11th Field Artillery Bridge Club on Monday of last week. The evening meeting of the Tuesday Bridge Club was entertained this week by Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo. Major and Mrs. Oliver A. Dickinson entertained dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. William Clarke.

Mrs. George M. Brooke was a bridge tea hostess on Friday for Mmes. Playfair, Carr, Perry, Toffey, McMurdo, Abraham, Dickinson, Garrard, Sullivan, Haseltine, Sharp, Drollinger, Ellis, Jones, Emery, Miller, Kelly, Devore, Owen

and Kinnard. Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo entertained on Friday evening, following the boxing bouts, for Majors and Mmes. Earl L. Hering, I. B. Summers, Edmund Playfair, Capt. and Mrs. J. Lloyd and Mr. Beresford Playfair. The 13th Field Artillery Bridge Club was entertained on Tuesday by Mrs. Charles R. Carlson and Mrs. Edward J. McGaw.

Mrs. L. J. Owen gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Edmund Playfair, Mrs. McMurdo's mother, from Sydney, Australia. Other guests were Mmes. Carr, Clayton, Toffey, Sullivan, Dickinson, McMurdo, Emery, Haseltine and Leonard.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 20, 1922.

A large dance was given on Tuesday evening at the Kaala Club in honor of Major Gen. Menoher. In the receiving line were Gen. Menoher and his aid, Capt. Sharp; Col. and Mmes. Irving Carr, Howard Perry, T. N. Horn and Shelby C. Leasure, and Major and Mrs. S. A. Howard. Col. and Mrs. Irving Carr gave a dinner preceding the dance. The guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Summerall, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Barrette, Mrs. Edmund Playfair, Major Gen. Menoher, Col. and Mrs. Cowan, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John B. Kelly gave a dinner for thirty-two guests on Friday at the Schofield Country Club in honor of Mrs. Frank Blocklinger and Miss Burd, of Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. Kelly's home town. Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Sharp entertained at dinner on Friday for a number of the younger people.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald A. Stroh entertained with eight tables of bridge on Wednesday. The guests included Col. and Mrs. John J. Toffey, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Butler, Major and Mrs. G. T. Everette gave a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Perry, Col. and Mrs. Toffey, Majors and Mmes. Howard, McMurdo, Hering, Summers, Abraham, Millikin, Ferris, Mrs. Goss, Capt. and Mrs. James Urquhart and Capt. Lora P. Goss.

Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Murray entertained at a supper on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mmes. Mullins and Magill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardin. Major and Mrs. S. A. Howard entertained at dinner on Saturday for fourteen. Major and Mrs. B. G. Ferris entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Goss, Majors and Mmes. Howard, Summers and Hering.

Mrs. H. B. McMurdo gave a bridge luncheon for twenty-four on Wednesday at the Schofield Country Club. Col. and Mrs. Irving J. Carr gave a bridge dinner on Thursday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fuqua, Majors and Mmes. Reynolds, McMurdo and Miller, and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard and Major and Mrs. Ziba L. Drollinger entertained at dinner on Friday at the Schofield Country Club for Major Gen. and Mrs. Summerall, Major Gen. Menoher, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Barrette, Brig. Gen. Adams, Mrs. Playfair, Col. and Mmes. Toffey and Carr, Lieut. Col. and Mmes. Kelly and Fuqua, Major and Mrs. McMurdo.

Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo gave a supper and picture party on Monday. Mrs. William Enos entertained the 11th Field Artillery Bridge Club on Monday. Major and Mrs. Earl L. Hering entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mmes. Peter J. Lloyd and Sidney S. Eberle.

## CANAL ZONE—PACIFIC SIDE.

Corozal, C.Z., March 4, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Hicks gave a hop supper for twenty-five Friday before the Quarry Heights hop. Col. and Mrs. Brown presided at a dinner for twenty-two; Major and Mrs. Ridley were hosts to eighteen. Major and Mrs. Spurgin's dinner guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Callan, Col. and Mmes. Steele, Hyde, Majors and Mmes. Smith and Giffin.

Major and Mrs. Davis's dinner guests were Colonel Ladue, Majors and Mmes. Stanford, Sneed, Capt. and Mrs. Bogman, Mmes. Berkim, Mumford, Misses Ladue, Beckham, Mc Bride, Commander Spencer, Lieutenants Ewing, Hazelhurst, Palmer, Mitchell and Mr. Sturgis.

Major and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower dined with Major and Mrs. Woodruff before the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Golding entertained Majors and Mmes. Wildrick, Comptey, Tilton, Capt. and Mmes. Wilkinson and Armstrong at a hop supper. Capt. and Mrs. George were dinner hosts to Major and Mrs. Terrell, Capt. and Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Matson, Misses Mulhern, Owings, Lieutenants Freeman and Fuller.

Mrs. Gay left Saturday for Seattle after several months' visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. George, of Quarry Heights. Mrs. Frank Safford Smith, of New York, is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Golding, of Quarry Heights.

Miss Louise Ladue complimented Misses Peasley and Blakeslee with a supper and bridge for twenty. Col. and Mrs. Nugent entertained eight at a bridge supper Saturday. Major and Mrs. Ridley honored Met. Rolfe E. Bolling and Mrs. Emrick with a dinner at the Union Club Sunday. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mrs. Hill entertained the Corozal Morning Bridge Club Monday. Mrs. Jay J. Morrow was hostess at a luncheon Tuesday for twenty. Mmes. Morrow, Sturgis, Nugent, Cruse and Ridley assisted Mrs. Bancroft at the reception given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. South Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. Wildrick complimented Col. and Mrs. Blake Tuesday with a dinner, others present being Col. and Mmes. McBride, Newcomb, Armstrong, Colonels Forman, Kephart, Enoch and Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite.

Col. and Mrs. Williams, of Quarry Heights, have with them Mrs. Williams's aunt, Mrs. Adams.

At the American Legation reception and tea on Washington's birthday, given by the American Minister, Dr. South, Mmes. Morrow, Sturgis, Cruse, Brown and Rodman assisted Mrs. South. Capt. and Mrs. Brand, of Fort Amador, were hosts Tuesday to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Callan, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Brown and Colonel Christian. Later Capt. and Mmes. Blackwell and Armstrong joined them for bridge.

Mrs. Hyde, of Fort Amador, on Tuesday honored Mrs. Morris with a bridge tea for twelve. Miss Thomson complimented the Misses Roemer, of Kentucky, with a bridge supper for twelve on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Eldemiller were hosts to the Fort Amador Bridge Club Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Malbury were hosts to twenty-four at a bridge supper Wednesday. Mrs. Terrell, of Quarry Heights, was hostess for seventeen at a bridge luncheon Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Hyde, of Fort Amador, on Thursday were dinner hosts to Bishop and Mrs. Morris, Col. and Mmes. Blake, McBride

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and Major and Mrs. Spurgin. Mrs. Ladue arrived Thursday on the St. Michel after a month's visit at West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Weaver and Miss Betty Ross spent three days, between the arrival and sailing of the transport for Porto Rico, with Col. and Mrs. Ladue. Mrs. Baird, of Fort Clayton, was hostess at an eight-table bridge tea Friday. Mrs. Blake entertained Friday with a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Frank Smith. Col. and Mrs. Fairchild presided at a fancy dress hop dinner Friday for nineteen. Capt. and Mrs. Dean were dinner hosts to Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Blakeslee, Misses Hughes, Blakeslee, Haskell, Penley, Captain Thee, Lieutenants Black and Palmer.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson, of Fort Clayton, honored Mr. and Mrs. Buckner with a dinner Friday. The costumed guests were Col. and Mrs. Abbott, Major and Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Senoff, Voegel, Victor, Putten, Rich, Mrs. Rodman, Captains Piles and Crabbill. Lieut. and Mrs. Matson entertained Colonels Forman, Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Riley and Miss McInnis at dinner Friday.

Mrs. Jay J. Morrow presided at a luncheon for nineteen Saturday. Mrs. Blake was honor guest at a tea Saturday given by Mrs. Heald, with Misses Sturgis, Morrow and South as assisting. Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden have with them for a few days Comdr. and Mrs. Palmer. Miss Haskell, of Gatun, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Ball, of Corozal.

Col. and Mrs. Wood, of Gaillard, were dinner hosts to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Connor, Major and Mrs. Blair, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Higgins, Miss Wood and Lieutenant Vids on Saturday. Misses Ladue and Hughes spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Heald, of Gaillard. Miss McInnis, of Fort De Lesseps, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Matson, of Corozal.

Col. and Mrs. Leisenring entertained Sunday with a carnival costume dinner for thirty-two. Major and Mrs. Sneed were hosts at a dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Frank Safford Smith. Covers were laid for eighteen. Major Maish entertained sixteen at a carnival dinner Sunday at the Union Club.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis were Sunday dinner guests of Hon. Percy Bennett, British Charge d'Affaires. The Corozal Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. Matson Monday. Mrs. John Street, house guest of Major and Mrs. Woodruff, left on the St. Michel Monday. Mrs. Street will be with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Alonso Gray, in Washington. Others leaving for the States on the transport were Colonel Christian, Mrs. Blake and her daughters, Misses Pullen and Mumford.

Col. and Mrs. Steele, Ellie, Hicks, Leisenring, Comdr. and Mrs. Jessop, Majors and Mrs. Ridley, Sneed, Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Cruise and Miss Thomson were carnival dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Rucker on Monday, while Gens. and Mrs. Sturgis, Calan, Major and Mrs. Harmon and Captain Bultman dined with Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery, of Gatun, spent Monday and Tuesday with Major and Mrs. Edmiller, of Fort Amador. Mrs. Gallagher was the guest of Mrs. Ladue on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Lenzner, of Quarry Heights, presided at a costume dinner Tuesday for thirty-eight.

Major and Mrs. Ridley, Misses Swartz, Kautz, Miss Thomson and Major Maish were dinner guests, Tuesday, of Hon. Constantine Graham. Miss Maud Trent, of New Zealand, arrived Wednesday to be the house guest, for several months, of Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Voegel was hostess to the Fort Clayton Bridge Club Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner, Capt. and Mrs. Rodman, Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden and Colonel Taylor dined with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Buckner were hosts to the Fort Amador Bridge Club Wednesday.

Miss Owens, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Griffith, of Corozal, left Thursday for Baltimore. Col. and Mrs. Beckham, of Fort Amador, were hosts at a dinner for six Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Bogman, of Corozal, complimented Misses Blakeslee and Peaseley Thursday with a bridge for twenty. Miss Louise Ladue was the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gallagher, of Gaillard, for the past week.

## Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking answer, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

H. C. O. asks: Captain A states that when the Articles of War are read to an organization as required by Army Regulations, this fact should be noted in the remark section of the morning report of the organization concerned. Captain B states that no such entry should be made in the morning report concerning the Articles of War and that no authority exists for the entering of such in the morning report. Who is correct, and what is the proper procedure?

Answer: There is no regulation for this. It was done in the old days because company commanders were always asked if they had read the Articles of War each six months to their men. It would seem that it would be a good thing to do this.

F. F. F.—In the first three grades of the Finance Department there are surplus sixteen master sergeants, five technical sergeants and six staff sergeants.

J. N. A.—You are entitled to extra duty pay as chief or head instructor of the 4th Army Cooks School at Cochen, Germany, only if detailed to extra duty by competent orders. There is no extra pay for instructors at Army cooking schools at the present time.

H. G. asks: To what ship is B. F. Blume attached? He was a lieutenant.

Answer: He has reverted to his status as a member. You may get in touch with him by writing to the Naval Ordnance Plant, Baldwin, L.I., N.Y.

D. M. A. asks: Does the recently passed Henson bill, which places all disabled emergency officers on the retired list the same as officers in the Regular Army, affect the compensation of dependent of officers who died prior to the passage of the bill?

Answer: No. The benefits of this law would be extended only to the officer himself who applies for same after the bill becomes a law. The law would in no way apply to officers who died before the passage of the bill.

C. N.—A is correct with certain limitations. If a soldier has passed a Civil Service examination and is appointed to a position, and if the

Civil Service Commission determines that the Government is in need of the services of this man, there being a shortage in his trade, etc., then the Civil Service Commission may write to the War Department and request that the War Department release the soldier. Whether the request is granted rests with the War Department, but if it is an urgent case it will in all probability be granted.

J. G. asks: Is commutation for heat, light and quarters drawn for a dependent mother, under the act of April 16, 1918, and whose abode was other than that of the officer's, exempted from income tax under the heading of allotments and family allowances?

Answer: No; all pay received under the Service appropriation acts is counted as income.

P. D. asks: A soldier enlisted in Metterich, Germany, and was discharged at Boston, Mass. How much transportation would he receive? Answer: He would be entitled to five cents per mile for land transportation and to sea travel. He would probably take a liner from Boston to Antwerp, and then a ship to Metterich, Germany. He should make application to his station quartermaster.

R. O. C.—The colors in the West Indian or Havana campaign medal—Spanish-American War—are red, blue, red in three equal parts, in the order named. The colors for the ribbon which goes with the medal of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War are blue, white, red with narrow yellow stripe, white, blue.

FORMER NON-COM. J. W.—The information you give is not sufficient for an intelligent reply. Would you suggest that you give us either more detailed data regarding your case, or apply through channels.

R. W. L.—The outfits at Columbus Barracks are: Staff; Recruit Cos. 7, 10, 11, 12, 26; Det. Serv. Co. 13, Sig. Co.; M.T. Co.; Dets. F.D., M.D., Ord. and Q.M.C.

H. S. B.—Answering your query as to clothing allowance in three different hypothetical cases: Every man in the Service, if Cirs. 169, 224 and 296 are obeyed, should be equipped with his initial allowance of clothing, which amounts to approximately \$122. Par. I, Cir. 224, reads: "Effective Oct. 1, 1921, enlisted men will be given a money allowance for clothing, which they will be required at all times to possess and to maintain in a serviceable condition, which is the clothing prescribed in Equipment A and B, Table I, Cir. 169, W.D., 1921 (Tables of Basic Allowances), except those articles issued in kind and prescribed in Table III. of this circular."

A. M. L.—Exact amount due on clothing account is a matter for the soldier's company commander to ascertain. In case the man feels he is wronged, he can appeal to his regimental commander or to the Adjutant General. Tables A and B of Basic Allowances prescribe that one pair of shoes (war set, and always ready for field service) and two additional sets for use in the post or camp, should be in the possession of the soldier. Par. 7, Cir. 224, says that "shortages of clothing will be made up by issues by the supply officer from stocks on hand, so that each enlisted man will have in his possession on Oct. 1, 1921, a complete set of serviceable clothing as prescribed in Table I, initial allowance for the first year, for enlisted men serving within the continental limits of the United States and as prescribed in Table II, initial allowance for the first year, for enlisted men serving in the tropics."

G. K.—The Army transports leaving New York for Havana, Cuba, during the month of February, 1921, are: McClellan left N.Y. Feb. 28, arrived Havana March 5; Rawlins left N.Y. Feb. 5, arrived Havana Feb. 10; Sedgwick left N.Y. Feb. 14, arrived Havana Feb. 18.

F. J. D.—Battery C, 2d Artillery, arrived in Cuba Jan. 1, 1899, and left Cuba Oct. 15, 1899, arriving in New York Oct. 19, 1899.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

An officer was detailed to duty on a motor truck development tour for the purpose of observing and reporting all features of general interest for the Motor Transport Corps. He presented a claim for mileage for this tour, on which the travel was performed either in the trucks or by automobile. This claim for mileage is denied by the Comptroller General, who says: "The mileage laws do not contemplate that an officer of the Army will be entitled to mileage for any and all travel; . . . where travel is merely incidental to the performance of a specific paramount military duty the officer is not in a travel status entitling him to mileage. . . . Staff officers, as was the claimant, occasionally are assigned duties in the performance of which travel is merely incidental; but in the performance of such a duty they are no more entitled to mileage than is an infantry officer in command of an organization on a march."

An officer of the Air Service was granted seventy-five days' leave to visit Europe. Transportation was furnished by the Q.M. and he was to report his address, etc., to the commanding general, A.F. in G. For the return journey home he was named by such C.G. as the first of six officers directed to proceed to the States by the proper authority, the detachment itself to report at Fort Slocum and the six officers to report to The A.G., Washington, for further orders. The Q.M. furnished the necessary transportation. This claimant reported not to The A.G. but to the Chief of Air Service, who told him to return to his station, Langley Field, which he did. The officer submitted a voucher for foreign service pay for the return journey with the detachment; for increase of flight pay for same period and for mileage New York to Washington. The Comptroller General says: "There is nothing to show that he ever performed any foreign service in Europe either at a station or otherwise, or flight service, or any service while on this seventy-five days' leave, other than that of returning actually performed that determines the right to additional pay and mileage, rather than the wording of any orders or instructions unaccompanied by duty in fact performed measuring up to the requirements for the additional pay or mileage."

An officer who was retired in the Philippines in 1920 and ordered to proceed home, thence via San Francisco to New York, thence to Washington. His voucher for mileage includes a statement: "My home is at Washington, D.C." The records fail to show that he had ever previously designated any place as his home, though he had been at various times located at Providence, R.I., New York city and Coblenz. The officer resided in Washington for about one month after his ar-

rival in 1920, and has not been there since. The finance officer asked for a ruling. The Comptroller General says: "There appears no reason to question that Washington was the home of the officer when retired. The officer is not prohibited from changing the home so selected after his journey thereto and residence thereat. Delay in presenting the voucher for over a year after arrival at the home selected does not militate against the payment of an otherwise legal claim."

No retired officer of the Army whose retired pay amounts to \$2,500 per annum may lawfully be appointed to or hold any other office with compensation attached unless specially authorized thereto by law, or unless elected thereto, or appointed thereto by the President with and advice and consent of the Senate (1 Comp. Gen., 219). The Comptroller General decides that there is no special statutory provision for appointment of a retired Army officer to the position of chief of relief section, Veterans' Bureau, nor is that position an elective office or one to which appointment is by the President with confirmation by the Senate. If the position is an office within the meaning of the prohibitory legislation cited, it cannot lawfully be filled by appointment of this retired Army officer.

In accordance with the act of Aug. 29, 1916, the right of a member of the Naval Reserve Force to the uniform gratuity, says the Comptroller General, vests upon first reporting for duty, subject, of course, to proof that the necessary uniform equipment has been procured. The fact that credit was not given at time of first reporting does not destroy this right, nor is it destroyed by a disenrollment upon compulsion on the part of the Government or by a transfer to another class in the Reserve for which no gratuity is authorized in time of peace.

## OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

The only evidence offered to prove the specification in a summary court-martial was the testimony of a witness who stated what another person had orally reported to him at mast. The Department held that an oral report made in the preliminary investigation of a case, such as a hearing at mast, is pure hearsay and does not have a sufficient guarantee of truthfulness to be admissible as an exception to the rule rendering hearsay evidence objectionable. The fact that the person who made the report at mast is himself unavailable, as a witness does not render his previous statement admissible. The Department accordingly set aside the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the summary court-martial in question.

Accused charged with forging pay receipt and found guilty. Fact that pay receipt was a forgery was clearly established, but the only testimony connecting accused with the forgery was the testimony of a handwriting expert, who stated that in his opinion the handwriting on the pay receipt and the admitted handwriting of the accused, specimens of which had been introduced in evidence, was the same. Department held that while the testimony of a handwriting expert alone is sufficient in law to sustain a conviction on a charge of forgery, yet this office has some hesitancy in giving unqualified acceptance to this character of evidence when unsupported by corroborative circumstances. Case was disapproved as a matter of policy.

On a trial for the offense of receiving stolen property the evidence of the prosecution tended to prove the accused himself stole the articles, while the evidence of the defense tended to show accused had no knowledge of the stolen character of the articles at time he received them.

Held, that no matter which side of the evidence had been believed by the court, the accused should not have been found guilty of receiving stolen property, for the reasons that, (1) if the prosecution's evidence was believed, there was no evidence adduced to prove that the theft was committed by some one other than the accused, which is necessary, because theft and receiving stolen property are separate and distinct offenses (C.M.O. 6, 1921, 26); (2) if the accused's testimony was believed, there was no proof of guilty knowledge on the part of the accused at the time he received the stolen property.

Where a specification sets out facts constituting the offense of drunkenness it should be laid under that charge, and not under "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." An oral report by the officer with the day's duty to the commanding officer is hearsay and objectionable as evidence. A statement which is a mere narrative of past events is hearsay, and is not admissible into evidence as part of the circumstances surrounding the transaction.

The commandant of a naval district obtained a confession from an accused person by promising that, if the accused would confess his guilt, he would urge the Department to mitigate such sentence as might be adjudged by the general court-martial which was to be convened in the accused's case.

Held, that the confession was not voluntary in the legal sense of the word, because obtained by a person in a position of authority over the accused, as a result of a promise that, if the accused would confess, efforts would be made to mitigate his punishment.

Yeoman A was charged with having committed an offense, after having conspired with Fireman B to commit it, aided and abetted by B. B was also charged with having committed the offense aided and abetted by A. A and B were tried separately by courts composed of different members. A was found guilty, B was acquitted.

The evidence offered by the prosecution was practically the same in both cases and was testified to by the same witnesses, while the defense relied on by the two accused men was also the same. The prosecution made no attempt to prove that A was more guilty than B, or that the two men were ever apart on the night of the commission of the offense.

In view of the fact that B must have been guilty if A was guilty, or vice versa, A must have been innocent if B was innocent, and as the Department considered the acquittal in B's case legal, the conviction of A was disapproved by the Department.

Except to the limited extent to which the character of the accused may be attacked for purposes of impeachment when he takes the stand in his own behalf, the prosecution is not entitled to introduce evidence of the bad character of the accused unless he is clearly and expressly put in issue by introducing evidence of good character.

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